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COAST GUARD

LEGAL AUTHORITIES

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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

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Subj: Legal Authorities

1. PURPOSE. Inquiries are frequently received concerning the legal basis for various Coast Guard activities. This publication is intended to provide a quick reference guide to the legal authority under which we conduct our activities.

2. DIRECTIVES AFFECTED. This publication replaces Coast Guard Statutory Authorities, CG-527, dated 16 May 1978.

3. CAUTION. Care must be exercised in using this publication. It is intended to provide general information only, and to refer the reader to a source that contains more comprehensive information. Requests for detailed analysis or legal opinions regarding Coast Guard authority must be referred to the appropriate legal staff. This publication contains selected legal authorities. It is not intended to be a comprehensive listing.

4. CHANGES. This publication will be revised periodically to reflect future modifications to Coast Guard responsibilities. Submit any suggested changes or corrections to Commandant (G-LLX).

Edwin H Daniels
EDWIN H. DANIELS
CHIEF COUNSEL

Encl: (1) Cross index of statutes, regulations, and sections
(2) Cross index of international agreements
(3) Intragovernmental Agreements

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Chapter 1 [illegible]

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CHAPTER 1. ADMINISTRATION OF THE COAST GUARD

A. Organization and Functions

The Coast Guard is a branch of the armed forces of the United States. In peacetime it operates as a service in the Department of Transportation; in wartime, and when the President directs, it operates as a service in the Navy. Various statutes set out the authority of the Coast Guard to perform its assigned functions. The Secretary and the Commandant are vested with certain general powers to execute these functions.

14 U.S.C. 1-5 Establish the Coast Guard as a military service and as a branch of the armed forces, set out the primary duties of the Coast Guard, and set out policies concerning the Coast Guard's role as a service in the Department of Transportation during peace and as a service in the Navy during war.

14 U.S.C. 41-52 Set out the grades and ratings of personnel in the Coast Guard and establish the active duty promotion list. Also contain provisions relating to the authorized number of commissioned officers and to the appointment of certain senior officers, including the Commandant.

14 U.S.C. 81-91, and 94 Set out the general functions of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 92 Sets out the general powers of the Secretary concerning the administration and organization of the Coast Guard, authorizes the establishment of Coast Guard districts, the training of personnel, and the procurement of vessels, shore stations, etc.

14 U.S.C. 93 Sets out the general powers of the Commandant. (See also 49 U.S.C. 108.)

14 U.S.C. 631 Permits the delegation of powers pertaining to the Coast Guard from the Secretary to the Commandant.

49 U.S.C. 108 States that the Secretary of Transportation exercises all duties and powers related to the Coast Guard that were exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers and offices of the Department of Treasury prior to April 1, 1967. Also states that in addition

1.A. continued

to carrying out any other duties specified by law, the Commandant shall carry out duties prescribed by the Secretary. (Note: The Commandant was an officer of the Department of Treasury on March 31, 1967.)

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 1	General Provisions
33 CFR Part 3	Coast Guard Areas, Districts, Marine Inspection Zones, and Captain of the Port Zones
33 CFR Subchapter B	Military Personnel
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

1.B. Administration

The Commandant is charged with the general administration of the Coast Guard, under the supervision of the Secretary. Coast Guard Headquarters contains the various offices that determine policy concerning particular functions and programs. Local administration of the Coast Guard is handled by the two area commands and at the twelve districts.

10 U.S.C. 1071-1092 Authorizes the Secretary to administer the medical and dental care program of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Commandant to provide medical care to authorized beneficiaries.

14 U.S.C. 631 Authorizes the Secretary to delegate to the Commandant any power or duty, vested in the Secretary, relating to the administration of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 632 Authorizes the Commandant, to execute all powers and functions conferred on the Coast Guard, to assign personnel and to delegate to Coast Guard personnel any necessary authority, and to issue rules, orders, and instructions relating to the administration of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 633 Authorizes the promulgation of regulations appropriate to carry out the provisions of any law applicable to the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 635 Authorizes commissioned and warrant officers to administer oaths for certain purposes.

14 U.S.C. 641 Authorizes the Coast Guard to dispose of obsolete or unnecessary supplies under certain conditions and permits sale of Coast Guard equipment in certain circumstances.

14 U.S.C. 650 Authorizes a Coast Guard Supply Fund.

14 U.S.C. 651 Requires the Commandant, through the Secretary to submit an annual report to Congress concerning the operations and expenditures of the Coast Guard.

49 U.S.C. 108 States that the Secretary of Transportation exercises all duties and powers related to the Coast Guard that were exercised by the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers and offices of the Department of Treasury prior to April 1, 1967. Also states that in addition to carrying out any other duties specified by law, the Commandant shall carry out duties prescribed by the Secretary. (Note: The Commandant was an officer of the Department of Treasury on March 31, 1967.)

1.B. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 1	General Provisions
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

1.C. Coast Guard Reserve

The Coast Guard Reserve is the reserve component of the Coast Guard and one of the seven reserve components of the armed forces. The mission of the Coast Guard Reserve is to provide trained units and qualified persons for active duty in the Coast Guard in time of war or national emergency. The Selected Reserve (the paid-drilling element) has highest priority for mobilization and training. Training to maintain a high state of readiness is conducted throughout the year. It consists of 1/3 formal training and 2/3 practical or augmentation training which involves direct, practical participation by reservists in the missions and tasks of the regular service. Coast Guard reservists may be called to active duty involuntarily in peacetime to assist the Coast Guard during natural or man made disasters.

5 U.S.C. 502, 3551, 5534, 6323 Prescribe the rights of a reservist to be employed by, receive pay from, or practice a profession before a branch of the Federal Government and prescribe entitlement to leave of absence to perform military duty without loss of pay or benefits and with right of restoration to the position held.

10 U.S.C. 175 Authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to designate two Coast Guard officers, regular or reserve, to serve as a voting member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board.

10 U.S.C. 261 Identifies the Coast Guard Reserve as one of the seven reserve components of the armed forces.

10 U.S.C. 262 States that the purpose of each reserve component is to provide trained units and qualified persons for active duty in the armed forces in time of war, national emergency or as the national security requires.

10 U.S.C. 265 Contains basic authority for Reserve Program Administrators.

10 U.S.C. 280 Authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations concerning the Coast Guard Reserve. Requires the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy in some areas.

10 U.S.C. 510-519 Contain information concerning enlistments and transfers applicable to the reserve components.

10 U.S.C. 591-600 Contain general information concerning the appointment of reserve warrant officers and commissioned officers.

1.C. continued

10 U.S.C. 651 Establishes a six-to-eight year statutory obligation incurred by every person who initially becomes a member of an armed force (regular or reserve).

10 U.S.C. 672 Authorizes the Secretary in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress to order to active duty involuntarily any unit or member of the reserve for the duration, plus six months. Also authorizes the Secretary to order to or retain on active duty voluntarily any member of the reserve.

10 U.S.C. 673 Authorizes the Secretary in time of national emergency declared by the President to order to active duty involuntarily any unit or member of the Ready Reserve for not more than 24 months. Not more than one million reservists may be activated at any one time.

10 U.S.C. 673b Authorizes the Secretary, when the President determines that it is necessary to augment the active forces for any military mission, to order to active duty involuntarily any unit or member of the Selected Reserve for not more than 90 days. Not more than 100,000 reservists may be activated at any one time.

10 U.S.C. 674-675 Prescribe conditions under which standby reserves and retired reserves may be ordered to active duty involuntarily in time of war, national emergency or expansion of the armed forces. Prescribe conditions under which reserves may be ordered to active duty voluntarily for general duty and special duty in conjunction with administering the reserve program.

10 U.S.C. 801-940 Contain provisions of Uniform Code of Military Justice which are applicable to reserves as well as regulars.

10 U.S.C. 1001-1007 Contain provisions concerning standards and qualifications for the retention and promotion of reserve personnel. Section 1006 provides for the mandatory lock-in of reserve officers after completion of at least 18 but less than 20 satisfactory years for retirement.

10 U.S.C. 1074a Provides for disability benefits for reservists who are injured or become ill while going to, during, or returning home from inactive duty training (IDT).

10 U.S.C. 1161-1163 Describe the conditions under which reserve officers may be separated or discharged.

1.C. continued

10 U.S.C. 1331-1337 Describe eligibility requirements for retired pay for reserve service.

10 U.S.C. 1401-1406 Contain authority for the computation and adjustment of retired pay for regulars and reserves.

10 U.S.C. 1431-1481 Describe survivor annuities based on retired pay available to reserve personnel and death benefits to which their surviving dependents may be entitled.

10 U.S.C. 2131-2138 Establish an educational assistance program for members of the Selected Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 6148 Provides for disability and death benefits for reservists injured or killed in the line of duty while under active duty or inactive duty for training orders.

14 U.S.C. 41a Excludes RPA's from the active duty promotion list.

14 U.S.C. 42 Excludes RPA's from active duty grade authorizations and authorizes the Secretary to prescribe the number of RPA's to be serving on active duty in each grade.

14 U.S.C. 276 Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the selection and promotion of RPA's.

14 U.S.C. 701-713 Contain authority for the Coast Guard Reserve and some provisions for its administration.

14 U.S.C. 712 Provides authority for Coast Guard Ready Reservists to be ordered to active duty involuntarily in peacetime for the emergency augmentation of the Regular Coast Guard during serious natural or man-made disasters when directed by the Secretary and approved by the President.

14 U.S.C. 713 Authorizes the dividing of initial active duty for training for reservists who are full-time students into two successive annual periods of not less than two months each.

14 U.S.C. 720-746 Contain Coast Guard Reserve officer strength authorizations and laws governing inactive duty reserve officer selection, promotion and retention.

1.C. continued

37 U.S.C. 201-311 Describe the pay grades, basic pay, and longevity for reservists on active duty and the drill-pay and administrative pay applicable to reservists performing inactive duty training.

37 U.S.C. 308b&c Grant services the authority to pay selected reservists monetary incentives to enlist or reenlist (expires 30 Sep 1985).

37 U.S.C. 401-418 Describe the allowances for subsistence, quarters, travel and transportation and uniforms to which members of the reserve are entitled.

38 U.S.C. 765-777 Describe the conditions under which reservists shall be or may be entitled to coverage through Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and Veterans' Group Life Insurance.

38 U.S.C. 1412 Authorizes basic educational assistance under 38 U.S.C. 1401-1436 for service in the Selected Reserve.

38 U.S.C. 2024-2026 Describe the rights of a reservist to be granted military leave from employment to perform initial active duty for training, annual active duty for training, and inactive duty training. Also describe reemployment rights when ordered to active duty voluntarily or otherwise in response to an order or call to active duty.

Primary Applicable CFR Part:

33 CFR Part 8	Regulations, USCG Reserve

See also:	1.H.	Military Personnel - Reserve Officers
	1.I.	Military Personnel - Reserve Enlisted Personnel

1.D. Communications

The Coast Guard maintains a communications network to meet its assigned military duties. This includes interfacing with the Department of Defense communications network, and maintenance of Coast Guard circuits to support search and rescue, law enforcement, and the administrative needs of the Coast Guard.

This communications network provides a means by which a variety of maritime agencies may operate. Ninety percent of all marine weather observations are handled by the Coast Guard communications system. Weather forecasts, advisories, and warnings are also transmitted by Coast Guard personnel. A merchant marine reporting system is relayed through the Coast Guard communications system. Monitoring of aircraft distress frequencies is also provided. The Coast Guard communications system, although a military network, provides a communication network for national and international emergencies.

14 U.S.C. 2-4 State that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to maintain a state of military readiness, defines the Coast Guard's relationship with the Navy, and directs its operation as a service in the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President otherwise directs.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain data circuits and to maintain radio transmitting and receiving stations.

14 U.S.C. 147 Authorizes the Coast Guard to cooperate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the observation and dissemination of weather information.

E.O. 12065, as amended. Provides for the classification and declassification of national security material.

1.E. Defense Readiness

The Coast Guard, including its Reserve component, is a military service and a branch of the armed forces. During war or at the direction of the President, it operates as a service in the Navy. As an armed force, the Coast Guard is authorized and required to maintain both weapons for personal defense and major armament for its vessels and other facilities.

10 U.S.C. 101 Defines "armed forces" to include the Coast Guard.

10 U.S.C. 261 Includes the Coast Guard Reserve as a component of the Armed Forces Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 262 States that the purpose of the Reserve is to provide trained units available for active duty in time of war, national emergency, or as national security requires.

10 U.S.C. 263-290 Contain other provisions relating to reserve forces applicable to the Coast Guard Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 2511 Authorizes the Coast Guard Reserve to have supplies, services, and facilities.

10 U.S.C. 2571 Authorizes the interchange of property and services among the armed forces.

14 U.S.C. 1 States that the Coast Guard is a military service and a branch of the armed forces.

14 U.S.C. 2 Specifies the primary duties of the Coast Guard, one of which is to maintain a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war.

14 U.S.C. 3 Defines the Coast Guard's relationship to the Navy and directs its operation as a service in the Navy upon declaration of war or when the President otherwise so directs.

14 U.S.C. 4 Clarifies certain aspects of the Coast Guard's operations while operating as a service in the Navy.

14 U.S.C. 144-145 Authorize coordination with the Departments of the Army, Air Force, and Navy on specified matters.

14 U.S.C. 359 Authorizes recall of enlisted men on retired list to active duty in time of war or national emergency.

1.E. continued

14 U.S.C. 632 Authorizes the Commandant of the Coast Guard to perform those functions and powers necessary to administer the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 633 Authorizes the Commandant to promulgate appropriate regulations to carry out any law applicable to the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 701-746 Contain the general provisions for the Coast Guard Reserve.

14 U.S.C. 891-894 Contain additional general provisions applicable to the Coast Guard Reserve.

50 U.S.C. 191-195 Provide that during times of declared national emergency or when the President determines that national security is endangered, the Coast Guard may enforce regulations concerning the movement or anchorage of vessels within the United States territorial waters, including seizure and forfeiture, and fine and imprisonment for the master and crew for non-compliance.

50 U.S.C. 191a Authorizes the transfer of the Secretary of Transportation's powers to the Secretary of the Navy when Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy.

E.O. 11490, as amended Makes emergency preparedness assignments to Federal departments and agencies.

Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of Their Forces (1951), 4 UST 1792, TIAS 2846, 199 UNTS 67. Agreement to Supplement the Agreement of June 19, 1951 between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding the Status of their Forces with Respect to Foreign Forces Stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany (1959), 14 UST 531, TIAS 5351, 481 UNTS 262. Amendments (1971), 14 UST 2355, TIAS 7759; (1981), TIAS 10367.

Agreement Under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan (1960), 11 UST 1652, TIAS 4510, 373 UNTS 248. Understanding (1960), 11 UST 2160 TIAS 4580, 394 UNTS 3106.

Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal, with Annexes and Protocol (1977), TIAS 10029.

1.F. Military Personnel - Regular Officers

The President is authorized to appoint officers in the Regular Coast Guard. The sources of these appointments are generally from the Coast Guard Academy, and from the integration of reserve Officers.

14 U.S.C. 182-194 Set out the functions and the organization of the Coast Guard Academy.

14 U.S.C. 211-214 Set out the requirements for the original appointments of commissioned and warrant officers in the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 251-262 Contain provisions relating to the function, composition and procedure of selection boards, also contain provisions concerning eligibility for promotion and the effect of failure of selection. These sections apply to regular officers and to reserve officers on extended active duty.

14 U.S.C. 271-277 Contain general requirements concerning promotion of officers.

14 U.S.C. 289-290 Permit the continuation on active duty of certain officers beyond the limit for involuntary retirement.

14 U.S.C. 728 Provides that reserve officers on extended active duty are considered for promotion under the provisions applicable to regular officers.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 40	Cadets of the Coast Guard

1.G. Military Personnel - Regular Enlisted Personnel

The Coast Guard recruits and trains personnel in the various enlisted rates. Service entry training is provided by the Training Center at Cape May, New Jersey. Entry into a specific job rating is accomplished through the use of Coast Guard and Navy Class A schools, as well as correspondence courses. Further advancement is dependent on competitive servicewide examination. Requirements for advancement are established by regulation.

10 U.S.C. 502 Sets out the oath of enlistment and authorizes any commissioned officer to administer the oath.

10 U.S.C. 503 Authorizes the conduct of recruiting campaigns.

10 U.S.C. 504 Sets out specific disqualifications from enlistment.

10 U.S.C. 505 Permits the acceptance of original enlistments in the regular Coast Guard.

10 U.S.C. 506 Continues any existing enlistment at the beginning of a war until the termination of the war.

10 U.S.C. 507 Authorizes the extension of enlistment for members requiring medical care.

10 U.S.C. 508 Authorizes reenlistments, and sets out certain qualifications for eligibility.

10 U.S.C. 509 Authorizes the voluntary extension of enlistments.

10 U.S.C. 520 Sets limitations on the number of persons who may be enlisted whose scores on the Armed Forces Qualification Test are below the prescribed level.

10 U.S.C. 651 Requires any person who is a member of an armed force to serve an initial period of not less then six years nor more than eight years and requires that any portion of that duty not served on active duty be performed in a reserve component.

14 U.S.C. 351 Authorizes the enlistment of personnel and authorizes the establishment of various grades and ratings for enlisted personnel.

1.G. continued

14 U.S.C. 352 Authorizes the promulgation of regulations for the promotion of enlisted personnel.

14 U.S.C. 365 Permits the voluntary extension of enlistments.

14 U.S.C. 366 Permits retention of an enlisted member beyond his/her term of enlistment in case of disability.

14 U.S.C. 367 Sets out conditions for the detention of an enlisted member beyond his/her term of enlistment.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 45 Enlisted Personnel

1.H. Military Personnel - Reserve Officers

This section describes the various statutes that authorize the commissioning and promotion of officers in the Coast Guard Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 265 Contains basic authority for reserve program administrators.

10 U.S.C. 280 Authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to promulgate regulations concerning the Coast Guard Reserve. Requires the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy in some areas.

10 U.S.C. 593 Authorizes the President to appoint reserve officers (direct commission program) in commissioned grades 0-4 and below, except commissioned warrant officers, and to appoint reserve officers in grades 0-5 and above with the advice and consent of the Senate.

10 U.S.C. 600 Authorizes Officer Candidate School, with the number of students to be set by the Secretary.

10 U.S.C. 672 Authorizes Temporary Active Duty (TEMAC) and Special Active Duty (SADT) programs.

10 U.S.C. 1161-1163 Describe the conditions under which reserve officers may be separated or discharged.

14 U.S.C. 41a Excludes all reserve officers not on extended active duty agreement administrators from the active duty promotion list (ADPL).

14 U.S.C. 42 Excludes reserve program administrators (RPA's) from active duty grade authorizations and authorizes the Secretary to prescribe the number of RPA's to serve on active duty in each grade.

14 U.S.C. 276 Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe regulations for the selection and promotion of RPA's.

14 U.S.C. 720-746 Contain Coast Guard Reserve officer strength authorizations and laws governing inactive duty reserve officer selection, promotion and retention.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 8	Coast Guard Reserve

1.I. Military Personnel - Reserve Enlisted Personnel

This section deals with the various statutes that concern the enlistment and promotions of enlisted members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 280 Contains the general authority for the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations for the administration of the Reserve. In certain areas, the issuance of regulations requires the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy.

10 U.S.C. 502 Sets out the oath of enlistment.

10 U.S.C, 510 Authorizes the enlistment of members in the Coast Guard Reserve and sets out certain qualifications for enlistment.

10 U.S.C. 511-512 Set out the terms of enlistment in the Reserve, and set out requirements for transfers between Reserve components.

10 U.S.C. 652 Requires members of the Ready Reserve to notify the Coast Guard of certain changes in status (for example, change of address or marital status).

10 U.S.C. 704-705 Set out the authority and benefits of Reservists.

10 U.S.C. 1001-1007 Authorize the establishment of standards for promotion and retention in the Reserve.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 8	Coast Guard Reserve

1.J. Military Pay, Allowances, and Leave

This section deals with the various statutes pertaining to military pay and allowances, the entitlement to and granting of leave and other compensatory absences.

10 U.S.C. 701-707 Contain provisions concerning the entitlement to, accumulation of, and use of leave.

14 U.S.C. 511 Authorizes the granting of compensatory absence from duty to Coast Guard military personnel serving at isolated lighthouses and other aids to navigation under certain circumstances.

37 U.S.C. 201-209 Contain provisions creating the various pay grades and relating to the entitlement to and computation of military pay.

37 U.S.C. 301-315 Contain provisions concerning special and incentive pays, such as aviation pay, career sea pay, and reenlistment bonuses.

37 U.S.C. 401-430 Authorize the payment of various allowances (for example, travel, housing, subsistence, and separation allowances).

37 U.S.C. 501 Permits payment for unused accrued leave in certain circumstances.

37 U.S.C. 503 Prohibits the payment of pay and allowances during any period of unauthorized absence.

37 U.S.C. 504 States that 37 U.S.C. 501-503 do not apply to cadets or midshipmen at service academies.

37 U.S.C. 551-558 Relate to the payment of pay and allowances of missing persons.

37 U.S.C. 601-604 Authorize the designation of a person to receive pay of an active or retired member of the uniformed services who is determined to be mentally incompetent.

37 U.S.C. 703 Authorizes members of the Coast Guard to make allotments from their pay and allowances.

37 U.S.C. 801 Authorizes retired members and Reservists to accept employment from foreign governments, in certain circumstances, without loss of entitlement to military pay.

1.J. continued

37 U.S.C. 1001 Authorizes the Secretary to issue regulations relating to pay and allowances, and to request advisory opinions concerning those regulations from the Comptroller General.

37 U.S.C. 1006 Authorizes the advance payment of pay and allowances under certain circumstances.

37 U.S.C. 1007 Authorizes deductions from pay in certain circumstances.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 49	Payment of Amounts Due Mentally Incompetent Coast Guard Personnel.

1.K. Public Affairs

The Coast Guard is authorized to conduct a public affairs program to promote public understanding and support of the Coast Guard; keep the public informed of Coast Guard activities; keep Coast Guard personnel informed and knowledgeable; preserve, analyze, and communicate significant Coast Guard history; support operations through written and visual documentation; and assisting recruiting and retention efforts through informational activities.

5 U.S.C. 552 Provides that the public be advised of the procedures for the public to obtain information from the Federal government.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes a public affairs program.

14 U.S.C. 336 Authorizes the Coast Guard Band.

33 U.S.C. 1321 Requires a National Contingency Plan for the removal of oil and hazardous substances.

E.O. 11593 Provides for the preservation of the history and culture of the Nation.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

40 CFR 300	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
49 CFR Part 7	Freedom of Information Act Procedures

1.L. Recruiting and Training

Commissioned Officers. The Coast Guard is authorized to recruit and train personnel to be commissioned officers. Service entry training is provided by the Coast Guard Academy, New London, CT; the Officer Candidate School, Yorktown, VA; and the Reserve Training Center, Yorktown, VA. Advanced training and education are accomplished through the use of Coast Guard schools, various DOD schools, State organizations, private companies, colleges, and universities.

Enlisted Personnel. The Coast Guard is authorized to recruit and train personnel in the various enlisted rates. Service entry training is provided by the Coast Guard Training Center at Cape May, NJ. Entry into a specific job rating is accomplished through the use of Coast Guard and Navy Class A schools, as well as correspondence courses. Advanced training and education are provided by Coast Guard schools, various DOD schools, State organizations, private companies, colleges, and universities.

10 U.S.C. 593 Authorizes the President to appoint Reserve officers (direct commission program) in commissioned grades O-4 and below, except commissioned warrant officers, and to appoint Reserve officers in grades O-5 and above with the advice and consent of the Senate.

10 U.S.C. 600 Authorizes Officer Candidate School, with the number of students set by the Secretary.

14 U.S.C. 93 Grants general powers to the Commandant, including the distribution of recruiting material and the conduct of specialized programs.

14 U.S.C. 144-145 Authorize the Army, Air Force, and Navy to provide training to Coast Guard personnel, with or without reimbursement.

14 U.S.C. 148 Authorizes the Coast Guard to assign personnel for duty in connection with maritime training by the States, Territories, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

14 U.S.C. 181-195 Authorize various activities and the administration of the Coast Guard Academy.

14 U.S.C. 211-214 Authorize the appointment of commissioned officers in the Regular Coast Guard.

1.L. continued

14 U.S.C. 350 Directs intensified voluntary enlistment campaign.

14 U.S.C. 351 Authorizes the enlistment of personnel and authorizes the establishment of various grades and ratings for enlisted personnel.

14 U.S.C. 468 Authorizes expenditures to obtain recruits and cadet applicants.

14 U.S.C. 469 Authorizes the Coast Guard to make expenditures for training, equipment and supplies.

14 U.S.C. 470 Authorizes the Coast Guard to assign personnel to colleges and universities and pay their expenses.

14 U.S.C. 471 Authorizes the Coast Guard to assign personnel to meetings and conferences and pay their expenses.

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Subchapter B	Military Personnel

See also:	1.F.	Military Personnel - Regular Officers
	1.G.	Military Personnel - Reserve Officers
	1.H.	Military Personnel - Regular Enlisted Personnel
	1.I.	Military Personnel - Reserve Enlisted Personnel

1.M. Separations, Discharges and Retirements

This section describes the various statutes that relate to the separation, discharge, or retirement of military personnel. This section also contains the provisions relating to the retirement of military personnel.

10 U.S.C. 593, 597 Contain provisions relating to the resignation of reserve commissioned officers and reserve warrant officers.

10 U.S.C. 681 Authorizes the release of reserve officers from active duty.

10 U.S.C. 1161 Sets out provisions concerning the dismissal of commissioned officers.

10 U.S.C. 1162 States that reserve commissioned officers may be discharged at the pleasure of the President, other members of the Reserve may be discharged under regulations established by the Secretary.

10 U.S.C. 1163 Sets out limitations on the separation of members of the Reserve.

10 U.S.C. 1164-1166 Contain provisions relating to the separation of warrant officers.

10 U.S.C. 1169-1173 Contain provisions relating to the discharge of regular enlisted personnel.

10 U.S.C. 1201-1221 Contain provisions concerning the retirement or separation of military personnel because of physical disability.

10 U.S.C. 1293-1305 Permit voluntary retirement after twenty or thirty years of active service for warrant officers.

10 U.S.C. 1331-1337 Contain provisions concerning the retirement of Reservists and the computation of Reserve service for retirement.

10 U.S.C. 1401-1408 Contain provisions relating to the computation of retired pay.

10 U.S.C. 1552 Authorizes a board for correction of military records, which is empowered to correct any military record.

1.M. continued

10 U.S.C. 1553 Establishes a board of review to review administrative discharges and dismissals of former members of the service.

10 U.S.C. 1554 Establishes a board of review to review physical disability separation without pay.

10 U.S.C. 6323 Permits voluntary retirement after twenty years of active service for reserve commissioned officers.

14 U.S.C. 211-212 Contain provisions relating to resignation of regular commissioned officers and regular warrant officers.

14 U.S.C. 281 Authorizes revocation of the commission of a regular officer with less than three years commissioned service.

14 U.S.C. 282-283 Provides for the separation of regular lieutenants and lieutenants (junior grade) for twice failing of selection to the next higher grade.

14 U.S.C. 284 Contains provisions concerning the discharge or retirement of officers serving under a temporary appointment, who fail of selection.

14 U.S.C. 285 Provides for the involuntary retirement of regular lieutenant commanders and commanders, who twice fail of selection.

14 U.S.C. 286 Permits lieutenant commanders and commanders who have failed of selection to request discharge in lieu of retirement.

14 U.S.C. 288-290 Contain provisions concerning the retirement of captains, commodores, and admirals in the regular Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 291-292 Permits voluntary retirement after thirty or twenty years of service for regular commissioned officers.

14 U.S.C. 293 Requires retirement at age 62.

14 U.S.C. 321-327 Contain provisions concerning the separation of officers for cause.

1.M. continued

14 U.S.C. 353-362 Contain provisions concerning the retirement of enlisted personnel.

14 U.S.C. 421-425 Contain general provisions concerning retired pay.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 50	Coast Guard Retiring Review Board
33 CFR Part 51	Panel and Board on Review of Discharges and Dismissals of Former Members of the Coast Guard
33 CFR Part 52	Board for Correction of Military Records of the Coast Guard

CHAPTER 2. AIDS TO NAVIGATION

2.A. Bridge Administration

The Coast Guard is authorized to administer and enforce various laws preserving the public right of navigation on the navigable waters of the United States by assuring that all bridges over certain navigable waters are constructed, maintained and operated so as to provide for the reasonable needs of navigation.

23 U.S.C. 144h Prescribes criteria under which Coast Guard bridge permits are not required for bridges built with FHWA funding under Title 23, U. S. Code. (Administered by the Federal Highway Administration.)

33 U.S.C. 401 and 406 Generally require approval of location and plans for construction of bridges; criteria under which Coast Guard bridge permits are not required; and criminal penalties for wrongful construction of bridges or violations of rules and regulations.

33 U.S.C. 491-498 Generally require approval of location and plans for construction of bridges; contains criteria under which Coast Guard bridge permits are not required; removal or alteration of obstructive bridges; authority for requiring navigation lighting of bridges; and civil and criminal penalties for wrongful construction of bridges and violation of regulations.

33 U.S.C. 499 Provides for the regulation of drawbridges operations, of drawbridges, civil and criminal penalties for violation of regulations and causing unnecessary openings of drawbridges.

33 U.S.C. 502 Provides authority to order the alteration of obstructive bridges and establishes civil and criminal penalties for failure to alter bridges, obstructing navigation, or failure to properly maintain and operate bridges.

33 U.S.C. 511-524 Authorize the alteration of bridges determined to be unreasonable obstructions to navigation and federal participation in the cost of the navigational increment of such alteration.

33 U.S.C. 525 and 533 Provide the consent of Congress for construction of bridges; requires approval of location and plans for construction of bridges; criteria under which Coast Guard permits are not required; civil and criminal penalties for violation of lawful orders relating to maintenance and operation of bridges.

2.A. continued

33 U.S.C. 535-535i Generally require approval of location and plans for construction of international bridges.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter J	Bridges
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.B. Vessel Bridge to Bridge Communications

Specified classes of vessels are required to carry radiotelephone equipment on their navigational bridge to provide a means of communicating their navigational intentions. The Coast Guard is responsible for administering and enforcing these laws.

33 U.S. C. 1202-1208 Require the presence of an operating radiotelephone on the navigational bridge of specified vessels and authorize the imposition of civil penalties for violations.

Agreement for Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio (1974) 25 UST 935, TIAS 7837. Amendment (1978) 30 UST 2523, TIAS 9352. Agreement with Canada.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 26	Vessel Bridge to Bridge Radiotelephone Regulations
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.C. Marine Information Broadcasts

In the interest of safety of life and property at sea, the Coast Guard broadcasts marine information relating to aids to navigation, hazards to navigation, weather forecasts, and other vital marine advisories, including storm warnings.

Information of importance to the maritime community is provided by the Coast Guard through the Local Notice to Mariners. Additionally, the Coast Guard annually publishes the Light List, which provides marine navigational information.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the Coast Guard's primary duties is the establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 81 Authorizes the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 92 Authorizes the Secretary to do those things necessary for the administration of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to collect, publish, and distribute information concerning its operations; maintain data circuits; and maintain radio transmitting and receiving stations.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist, among others, Federal agencies.

14 U.S.C. 147 Authorizes the Coast Guard to cooperate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the observation and dissemination of weather information.

44 U.S.C. 1308 Authorizes the printing of the annual report of the Commandant.

44 U.S.C. 1309 Authorizes the printing of notices to mariners and other special publications.

47 U.S.C. 305 Exempts USCG radio facilities from licensing requirements and Federal Communications Commission control.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 72	Marine Information
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.C. continued

See also:	**10.B.**	**Recreational Boating Safety, Public Education, Information, and Training**
	Chapter 12	**Search and Rescue**
	7.B.	**Weather Services**

2.D. Ocean Stations

The Coast Guard is authorized to operate and maintain floating ocean stations for the purposes of search and rescue, communications, navigation, and meteorology.

14 U.S.C. 90 Contains the authorization for the Coast Guard to operate and maintain ocean stations.

See also:	Chapter 12	Search and Rescue
	7.B.	Weather Services

2.E. Short Range Aids to Navigation

The Coast Guard is authorized to establish, maintain and operate aids to navigation. Short range aids to navigation include visual, audio, and radar navigation aids. The Coast Guard presently operates and maintains some 47,000 short range aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 2 Makes the establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to navigation one of the Coast Guard's primary duties.

14 U.S.C. 81 Contains the basic authority for the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate maritime and electronic aids to serve the needs of the armed forces or commerce in the United States, on the waters of the continental shelf and other specified places.

14 U.S.C. 83 Makes it unlawful to establish, erect, or maintain aids to maritime navigation without Coast Guard permission.

14 U.S.C. 84 Makes it unlawful to change, obstruct, willfully damage or moor a vessel to an aid to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 85 Contains regulatory authority concerning aids to navigation, and provides a penalty for violation.

14 U.S.C. 86 Authorizes the Coast Guard to mark sunken vessels or other obstructions when the owners fail to properly do so.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate shore facilities, depots, and yards for the manufacture and construction of aids, and to acquire or discontinue aids as well as assign and transfer vessels and aids among Coast Guard districts.

14 U.S.C. 631 Authorizes the Secretary to delegate authority to the Commandant.

14 U.S.C. 642 Contains provisions relating to payments for damage to aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 643 Authorizes the Coast Guard to offer and pay a reward for information helpful in the apprehension and conviction of persons interfering with aids to navigation, or for information leading to the discovery or recovery of a missing aid to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 653 Authorizes employment of draftsmen and engineers to prepare plans for lighthouses and aids to navigation.

2.E. continued

33 U.S.C. 408 Prohibits the taking possession of, use of, or injury to harbor or river improvements.

33 U.S.C. 411 Makes it a criminal offense to improperly use or to injure harbor improvements.

33 U.S.C. 412 Authorizes the imposition of civil penalties and other sanctions for masters and pilots of vessels willfully used to injure harbor improvements or to obstruct channels or waterways.

33 U.S.C. 472 Directs the Coast Guard to suitably mark anchorage grounds for vessels in waters of the United States.

33 U.S.C. 717-776 Contain various provisions relating to lighthouses and members of the former lighthouse service.

43 U.S.C. 1333 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce regulations with respect to lights and other warning devices on fixed structures and artificial islands on the outer continental shelf and to mark fixed structures and artificial islands when the owner fails to suitably do so.

Agreement on the IALA Maritime Buoyage System (1982), unpublished.

International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea (1962), 17 UST 2145, TIAS 6150.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter C	Aids to Navigation
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.F. Private Aids to Navigation

The Coast Guard is authorized to permit the establishment of private aids to navigation on fixed or floating structures in or over the waters of the United States, and in certain cases, the waters of the continental shelf or the high seas. The Coast Guard supervises the placement and operation of some 36,000 private aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 83 Requires Coast Guard approval of any aid to navigation established by any person, public body, or other instrumentality.

14 U.S.C. 85 Authorizes the Coast Guard to regulate lights and other signals on fixed and floating structures on and over waters of the United States and on the high seas for structures owned or operated by persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 86 Authorizes the Coast Guard to mark sunken vessels and other obstructions when the owners fail to properly do so.

14 U.S.C. 631 Authorizes the Secretary to delegate authority to the Commandant.

31 U.S.C. 9701 Authorizes fees and charges for Government services and things of value.

33 U.S.C. 409-410 Require the owner of a sunken craft to mark it pending its removal. Prohibits obstruction to navigation.

33 U.S.C. 411-412 Provide penalties for violations of 33 U.S.C. 409-410.

33 U.S.C. 494 Requires the owner or operator of a bridge over navigable waters of the United States to maintain lights and other signals prescribed by the Coast Guard.

33 U.S.C. 1509 Authorizes the regulation and enforcement of warning devices on deepwater ports and authorizes the marking of a deepwater port when the licensee fails to appropriately do so.

43 U.S.C. 1333 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce regulations with respect to lights and other warning devices on fixed structures and artificial islands on the outer continental shelf and to mark a fixed structure or artificial island when the owner fails to suitably do so.

2.F. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter C	Aids to Navigation
33 CFR Subchapter J	Bridges
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.G. Radio Aids to Navigation

The Coast Guard operates and maintains the Loran-C system to provide precise position navigation in the United States coastal confluence zone.

The Coast Guard operates and maintains the domestic Loran-C system and eight foreign Loran-C systems in cooperation with foreign governments to provide precise position navigation to meet DOD requirements.

The Coast Guard operates and manages the worldwide Omega system comprised of United States owned and operated and foreign nation operated stations.

The Coast Guard operates and maintains numerous radio beacon installations on all United States coasts.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the Coast Guard's primary duties is the establishment, maintenance, and operation of aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 81 Contains the basic authority for the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate maritime and electronic aids to serve the needs of the armed forces or commerce in the United States, the waters of the continental shelf, and other specified places.

14 U.S.C. 82 Requires the Coast Guard to cooperate with the Federal Aviation Administration when establishing air navigation aids.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to collect, publish, and distribute information concerning its operations, including LORAN-C, and to conduct experiments and investigations with regard to its functions, including radio aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other Federal or State agencies on request.

14 U.S.C. 142 Authorizes the Coast Guard to exchange information with foreign governments as specified through the Secretary of State.

14 U.S.C. 149 Authorizes the President to detail personnel of the Coast Guard to assist foreign governments.

2.G. continued

14 U.S.C. 643 Authorizes the Coast Guard to pay a reward for the apprehension of persons interfering with aids to navigation.

Miscellaneous Agreements. Electronic stations providing essentially world-wide navigational information are subject to base operating agreements, in which the Coast Guard has an interest, with numerous foreign countries. Some of these agreements involve a transfer of funds.

Agreement Concerning Four OMEGA Navigation System Monitoring Stations in Canada (1978), 30 UST 2840, TIAS 9365.

Agreement Concerning Installation of a Loran-C Transmitting Station at BO, Norway and Loran-C Monitor Stations on Jan Mayen Island and at Holmstad, Norway (1961), unpublished.

Agreement for the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of a Loran-C Station in Newfoundland (1964), 15 UST 1835, TIAS 5657, 530 UNTS 267.

Agreement for Cooperation on Defense and Economy in Accordance with Articles II and III of the North Atlantic Treaty (1980) TIAS 9901. Agreement with Turkey.

Agreement Regarding the Establishment, Operation and Maintenance of an Omega Navigational Station at Bratland, Norway (1971), 22 UST 1718, TIAS 7199, 807 UNTS 67.

Agreement Relating to the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of a Loran-C station in the Vicinity of Williams Lake, British Columbia (1976), 27 UST 2611, TIAS 8331.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment of an OMEGA Navigation Facility in Southeastern Australia (1977), 29 UST 2843, TIAS 8979.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment of an OMEGA Navigational Station in Chubut Province, Argentina (1970), 21 UST 2966, TIAS 7022, 776 UNTS 185.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of an OMEGA Navigational Aid Station in Japan (1972), 23 UST 1480, TIAS 7428, 898 UNTS 55.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of an OMEGA Navigational Station (1973), 25 UST 1114, TIAS 7635. Amendment (1978), 30 UST 9287, TIAS 9287. Agreement with Liberia.

Arrangement for Icelandic Operation of Loran-C Monitor Facility at United States Naval Station, Keflavik, Iceland (1975), 27 UST 4097, TIAS 8429.

2.G. continued

Bilateral Infrastructure Agreement (1954), classified. Amendment (1971). Amendment to agreement with Italy authorizes Loran-C station.

Memorandum of Agreement Concerning a Loran-C Transmitting Station on the Isle of Sylt (Schleswig-Holstein) (1962), unpublished. Agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Operation and Maintenance of OMEGA Station Le Reunion (1981), TIAS 10176. Agreement with France.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter C	Aids to Navigation
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

2.H. Rules of the Road

The Coast Guard promulgates and enforces a variety of navigation rules and regulations commonly called the rules of the road. International rules apply and are enforced on all United States shipping seaward of established demarcation lines. Inland rules apply and are enforced in all United States harbors, rivers, and other inland waters.

33 U.S.C. 151(a) Authorizes the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to establish appropriate identifiable demarcation lines dividing the high seas from the harbors, rivers, and other inland waters of the United States for the purpose of determining the applicability of special navigational rules in lieu of the COLREGS.

33 U.S.C. 152 Requires the Coast Guard to prescribe regulations limiting the length of hawsers between towing vessels and seagoing barges in tow in inland waters.

33 U.S.C. 1601-1608 Adopt the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, and authorize the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce implementing regulations.

33 U.S.C. 2001-2073 Establish rules that apply to all vessels upon the inland waters of the United States and to vessels of the United States on the Canadian waters of the Great Lakes to the extent there is no conflict with Canadian law.

E.O. 11964 Implements the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Proclamation of the President, June 16, 1983. Implements I.M.O. Resolution A 464 (XII), 1983. 48 F.R. 28634.

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972, 28 UST 3459, TIAS 8587. Amendment (1981), TIAS 10672.

Note: The International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (TIAS 5813), the 1960 COLREGS, have been superseded generally by the entry into force of the 1972 COLREGS, but there may be a period of some confusion until all nations which accepted the 1960 COLREGS have become contracting parties to the 1972 COLREGS.

2.H. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter D	International Navigation Rules
33 CFR Subchapter E	Inland Navigation Rules
33 CFR Part 163	Towing of Barges
49 CFR 1.46	Delegation to Commandant of the Coast Guard

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Chapter 3. COMMERCIAL VESSEL SAFETY

A. Commercial Vessel Safety - General

The Coast Guard administers a wide range of maritime safety laws related to the safety of merchant vessels, the protection of merchant seamen, and the protection of the environment. These laws require the development of safety standards for certain vessels, the licensing of certain operating personnel, and the inspection of vessels to ensure compliance.

The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating is responsible for the superintendence of the merchant marine. The Secretary has delegated most of these responsibilities to the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

46 U.S.C. 2103 Provides the Secretary with the authority to superintend the merchant marine and involved personnel, and to enforce the laws with respect to vessels and seamen.

46 U.S.C. 2104 Provides the Secretary with authority to delegate duties to personnel of the Coast Guard, and in certain circumstances, to personnel of the Customs Service.

46 U.S.C. 2107-2108 Provide procedures for the imposition of civil penalties for violation of maritime safety laws or regulations.

46 U.S.C. 2302 Provides penalties for negligent operation of vessels.

46 U.S.C 2305 Provides authority to enjoin negligent operation of vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3717 Requires a Marine Safety Information System.

46 App. U.S.C. note preceeding 1 (Act of December 27, 1950, 64 Stat. 1120) Authorizes Secretary waive compliance with navigation and vessel inspection laws at the request of the Secretary of Defense in the interest of national defense.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 1	General Provisions
33 CFR Part 2	Jurisdiction
33 CFR Part 3	CG Areas, Districts, Marine Inspection Zones and COTP Zones
33 CFR Part 19	Waivers of Navigation and Vessel Inspection Law and Regulations

3.A. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Parts (continued):

33 CFR Part 26	Bridge To Bridge Radiotelephones
46 CFR Part 1	Organization, General Course and Methods Governing Marine Safety Functions
46 CFR Part 6	Waivers of Navigation and Vessel Inspection Laws and Regulations
49 CFR 1.46	Delegations

3.B. Vessel Inspection

The Coast Guard is responsible for the inspection and regulation of certain commercial vessels. The purpose of this inspection process is to ensure that a vessel is of suitable structure, and has proper equipment and accommodations. The process begins with approval of design and plans, and inspection continues throughout construction. After the initial inspection, subsequent inspections ensure that the vessel is maintained in a condition consistent with safety of life and property and in conformance with applicable marine safety laws and regulations.

31 U.S.C. 9701 Authorizes fees and charges for government services, eg. equipment approvals.

46 U.S.C. 2110 Prohibits fees for inspection and examination of vessels and certain other services provided for in subtitle II of title 46, U.S. Code.

46 U.S.C. 3301-3302 Sets forth the categories of vessels subject to inspection and vessels exempt from inspection.

46 U.S.C. 3303 Provides for reciprocity for foreign vessels, other than tank vessels, and acknowledges the concept of comity with respect to inspection laws of foreign nations that are similar to those of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 3304 Permits the carriage of not more than 12 individuals in addition to the crew on international voyages or not more than 16 individuals in addition to the crew on other voyages aboard documented vessels carrying cargo without subjecting the vessel to the inspection requirements for passenger vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3305 Establishes the scope of Coast Guard vessel inspection authority and duties.

46 U.S.C. 3306 Contains authority to prescribe regulations for the inspection and certification of vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3307 Requires that each vessel subject to inspection undergo an initial inspection prior to being placed in service and periodic reinspection to ensure continued compliance.

46 U.S.C. 3308 Permits additional examinations to ensure compliance with inspection laws and regulations, and requires that seamen's accommodations be maintained.

3.B. continued

46 U.S.C. 3309-3312 Require the issuance of certificates of inspection to vessels in compliance with the requirements of law and regulation, prohibit operation of a vessel subject to inspection without a certificate, and provide for the display of the certificate.

46 U.S.C. 3313 Requires compliance with the conditions of the certificate of inspection, provides procedures for the correction of deficiencies, and provides basis for revocation of a certificate.

46 U.S.C. 3314 Contains procedures for use when a vessel's certificate of inspection expires while the vessel is on a foreign voyage.

46 U.S.C. 3315 Requires licensed individuals to assist inspection authorities and prohibits inspectors from giving that source of information.

46 U.S.C. 3316 Authorizes the Secretary to delegate the inspection and examination of vessels to the American Bureau of Shipping (ABS) and other similar United States classification societies and permits the Coast Guard to rely on the reports, documents, and certificates issued to vessels by the ABS or other similar United States classification societies.

46 U.S.C. 3317 Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe fees for inspection of small passenger vessels and sailing school vessels and requires vessel owners to reimburse the Secretary for cost associated with foreign travel.

46 U.S.C. 3318 Provides penalties for violation of inspection laws and regulations.

46 U.S.C. 3501-3506 Contain additional requirements for vessels that carry passengers, including specifying the number of passengers the vessels are permitted to carry.

46 U.S.C. 3701-3718 Provide additional requirements for vessels that transport oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue.

46 U.S.C. 3901-3902 Contain additional requirements for vessels exporting animals, authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide regulations for space, ventilation, and other requirements.

3.B. continued

46 App. U.S.C. 86h Authorizes orders to detain vessels about to leave U.S. ports when in violation of International Voyage Load Line Act of 1973 or the regulations thereunder.

46 App. U.S.C. 88f Authorizes written orders detaining vessels about to proceed from U.S. ports when in violation of the Coastwise Load Line Act of 1935 or when loaded in violation of flag state law and regulations respecting load lines.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (1966) 18 UST 1857, TIAS 6331 640 UNTS 133. Rectifications (1969), 20 UST 17, TIAS 6629; (1969), 20 UST 2577 TIAS 6720.

U.S./Canada Hull Identification Number Agreement, unpublished.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 2	Vessel Inspection
46 CFR Subchapter D	Tank Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter F	Marine Engineering
46 CFR Subchapter H	Passenger Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter I	Cargo and Miscellaneous Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter IA	Mobile Drilling Units
46 CFR Subchapter J	Electrical Systems
46 CFR Subchapter O	Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes
46 CFR Subchapter Q	Specifications for Equipment Construction, and Material
46 CFR Subchapter R	Nautical Schools
46 CFR Subchapter S	Subdivision and Stability
46 CFR Subchapter T	Construction of Small Passenger Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter U	Construction of Oceanographic Research Vessels

See also:	3.A.	Commercial Vessel Safety General
	3.C.	Vessel Inspection - Tank Vessels

3.C. Vessel Inspection - Tank Vessels

In addition to the general requirements for vessel inspections, the Coast Guard enforces special requirements that are applicable to tank vessels, both United States and foreign flag, that transport oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue. This includes a tank vessel inspection program to insure that the vessels meet minimum standards. These standards, in part, reflect standards that have been accepted internationally, in particular those developed by the International Conference on Tanker Safety and Pollution Prevention.

46 U.S.C. 3301-3318 Contain general vessel inspection requirements.

46 U.S.C. 3702 Sets out the categories of vessels carrying oil or other hazardous materials that are subject to the requirements of 46 U.S.C. 3701-3718.

46 U.S.C. 3703 Provides authority to prescribe regulations concerning tank vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3704 Requires a vessel that is qualified to engage in the coastwise trade (see 46 App. U.S.C. 883) to have certain systems installed (segregated ballast system, for example), or lose coastwise trade privileges.

46 U.S.C. 3705-3708 Establish minimum standards for various classes of tank vessels, including standards for construction, equipment, segregated ballast, and inert gas systems.

46 U.S.C. 3709 Provides authority to exempt vessels from certain minimum tanker requirements.

46 U.S.C. 3710-3711 Require tank vessels to provide evidence of compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

46 U.S.C. 3713 Sets out certain prohibited acts.

46 U.S.C. 3714 Requires the establishment of a program for the inspection of tank vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3718 Establishes penalties for violations of applicable laws and regulations involving tank vessels and their operations.

3.C. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 157	Rules for Protection of the Marine Environment Relating to Tank Vessels carrying Oil in Bulk
46 CFR Subchapter D	Tank Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter F	Marine Engineering
46 CFR Subchapter O	Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes
46 CFR Subchapter J	Electrical Systems
46 CFR Subchapter Q	Specifications for Equipment, Construction, and Materials Specification and Approval

See also:	3.A.	Commercial Vessel Safety - General
	3.B.	Vessel Inspection
	3.E.	Safety Standards Applicable to Foreign Flag Vessels

3.D. Safety Standards on Uninspected U.S. Vessels

Not all vessels are subject to the vessel inspection laws of the United States (For example, fishing vessels, certain towing vessels, and recreational vessels are not.) However, with regard to certain of these vessels, the Coast Guard is authorized to establish and enforce safety standards with regard to navigation, lifesaving, and fire extinguishing equipment, and limited construction standards.

46 U.S.C. 4101-4106 Require uninspected vessels to comply with certain minimum safety equipment and limited construction requirements. They apply to uninspected vessels operating on the navigable waters of the United States, and uninspected vessels owned in the United States and operating on the high seas.

46 U.S.C. 4501-4504 Provide for regulation of certain uninspected fish processing vessels.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter S	Boating Safety
46 CFR Subchapter C	Uninspected Vessels

See also:	3.F.	Licensing and Certification of Operating Personnel
	Chapter 10.	Recreational Boating Safety

3.E. Safety Standards on Foreign Flag Vessels Under the Jurisdiction of the United States

Certain foreign flag vessels coming within United States jurisdiction are required to meet various international and domestic vessel safety standards applicable to U.S. vessels.

46 U.S.C. 2301 Makes applicable certain stated provisions of the U.S. Code to foreign flag vessels operating on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 3303 Requires foreign vessels to meet minimal inspection standards.

46 U.S.C. 3702 Requires foreign flag vessels entering the navigable waters of the United States and carrying specified liquid cargoes in bulk to meet various vessel inspection and safety rules and regulations which are applicable to U.S. vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3711 Authorizes the Secretary to issue certificate of compliance to foreign vessels.

E.O. 11239 Safety of Life at Sea (1960) (SOLAS 60) applies only as to those nations that are party to SOLAS 60 and not to SOLAS 74 and 78. Under a provision of the SOLAS Protocol, we are to ensure that no more favorable treatment is accorded to non-party nations.

E.O. 12234 Directs the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to implement SOLAS 74.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1960 (1960), 16 UST 185, TIAS 5780, 536 UNTS 27. Rectification (1966), 18 UST 1289, TIAS 6284.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (1974), TIAS 9700 (SOLAS 74). Rectification (1982), TIAS 10626. Protocol (1978), TIAS 10009. Establishes international safety standards respecting ship design, fire protection and safety and navigational appliances.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in Marine Transportation Technology and Systems Research and Development (1981), TIAS 10172. Agreement with Canada.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1981), TIAS 10222. Agreement with Finland. Provides for the exchange of design data and research results, particularly with regard to ice-capable vessels.

3.E. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 2	Vessel Inspection
46 CFR Subchapter D	Tank Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter F	Marine Engineering
46 CFR Subchapter H	Passenger Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter I	Cargo and Miscellaneous Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter IA	Mobile Drilling Units
46 CFR Subchapter J	Electrical Systems
46 CFR Subchapter O	Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes
46 CFR Subchapter Q	Specifications for Equipment Construction, and Materials
46 CFR Subchapter R	Nautical Schools
46 CFR Subchapter T	Construction of Small Passenger Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter-U	Construction of Oceanographic Research Vessels

3.F. Licensing and Certification of Operating Personnel

Certain functions aboard vessels of the United States can only be performed by individuals who possess valid licenses and/or certificates authorizing them to carry out these functions. The Coast Guard is authorized to test individuals for their qualifications to perform specific functions and to issue licenses and certificates testifying to their competency.

18 U.S.C. 1001 Imposes criminal sanctions for making a false official statement.

18 U.S.C. 1621 Imposes criminal sanctions for false swearing (perjury).

46 U.S.C. 2103-2104 Make the Secretary/Coast Guard generally responsible for the superintendence of seamen.

18 U.S.C. 2197 Imposes criminal sanctions for forging, altering, or unlawfully using a certificate, license, or document.

46 U.S.C. 7101 Authorizes the issuance of licenses to masters, mates, pilots, engineers, operators, and radio officers and authorizes the promulgation of regulations concerning licenses. Also authorizes the issuance of certificates of registry to pursers, doctors, and nurses.

46 U.S.C. 7102 Requires that any individual holding a license or certificate of registry on a documented vessel be a citizen of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 7103 Sets out certain requirements for the issuance of a license as a radio officer.

46 U.S.C. 7104 Sets out certain requirements for the issuance of a certificate of registry for doctors and nurses.

46 U.S.C. 7105 Requires applicants for licenses to take an oath.

46 U.S.C. 7106-7109 Set time limits on the validity of licenses and certificates of registry, provide for automatic termination in certain circumstances, and authorize renewal of licenses and certificates.

46 U.S.C. 7110 Requires licensed individuals to display their license in a conspicuous place on the vessel on which they are employed.

3.F. continued

46 U.S.C. 7111 Permits applicants for fishing industry vessel licenses to take oral examinations.

46 U.S.C. 7112 Authorizes the endorsement as a pilot on master's or mate's licenses if the holder meets the requirements for a pilot's license.

46 U.S.C. 7114 Permits the setting of reasonable fees for licenses related to small passenger vessels and sailing school vessels.

46 U.S.C. 7501-7503 Contain general procedures relating to issuance of licenses, certificates, and merchant mariners' documents.

46 U.S.C. 7701-7705 Provide authority to suspend or revoke licenses and certificates for violation of laws or regulations relating to marine safety or for commission of an act of incompetence, misconduct, or negligence.

Pres. Proc. 5207 of 7 June 1984 Extends the benefits of U.S. citizenship to certain citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Convention Concerning the Minimum Requirements of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships (ILO No. 53)(1936), 54 Stat. 1683, TS 950, 3 Bevans 281, 40 UNTS 153.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 5	Suspension and Revocation
46 CFR Subchapter B	Merchant Marine Officers and Seaman
46 CFR Part 157	Manning of Vessels
46 CFR Part 186	Manning
46 CFR Part 187	Licensing

See also:	3.A.	Commercial Vessel Safety
	3.D.	Uninspected Vessels
	3.H.	Suspension and Revocation
	3.I.	Manning Standards

3.G. Merchant Mariners' Documents

The Coast Guard is authorized to issue documents to unlicensed personnel employed aboard certain vessels of the United States. These documents are a prerequisite to employment. A document serves as positive identification and specifies each rating in which the holder is qualified to serve.

18 U.S.C. 1001 Imposes criminal sanctions for making a false official statement.

18 U.S.C. 1621 Imposes criminal sanctions for false swearing (perjury).

18 U.S.C. 2197 Imposes criminal sanctions for forging, altering, or unlawfully using a certificate, license, or document.

46 U.S.C. 7301-7302 Defines qualifying service and authorizes the issuance of merchant mariners' documents to qualified individuals required to hold a document, and authorize the promulgation of necessary regulations.

46 U.S.C. 7303 Requires holders of merchant mariners' documents to retain the documents.

46 U.S.C. 7305 Requires an applicant for a merchant mariner's document to take an oath concerning performance of duties.

46 U.S.C. 7306-7311 Establish the minimum general and service requirements to qualify for various classifications of able seaman.

46 U.S.C. 7312 Sets out the percentage of able seamen required on different classes of vessels.

46 U.S.C. 7313-7314 Sets out the general and service requirements for the issuance of a document endorsed "qualified member of the engine department".

46 U.S.C. 7315 Authorizes the Coast Guard to accept training or course work as a substitute for service requirements for endorsement as able seaman or qualified member of the engine department.

46 U.S.C. 7316 Establishes the minimum standards for endorsement as lifeboatman.

3.G. continued

46 U.S.C. 7317 Establishes the minimum standards for endorsement as tankerman.

46 U.S.C. 7318 Requires endorsement as radio telegraph operator for the Great Lakes to be noted on document.

46 U.S.C. 7501-7503 Contain general procedures relating to issuance of licenses, certificates, and merchant mariners' documents.

46 U.S.C. 7701-7705 Authorizes the Coast Guard to suspend or revoke merchant mariners' documents.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 5	Suspension and Revocation
46 CFR Subchapter B	Merchant Marine Officers and Seaman
46 CFR Part 157	Manning of Vessels

See also:	3.A.	Commercial Vessel Safety
	3.H.	Suspension and Revocation
	3.I.	Manning Standards

3.H. Suspension and Revocation

The Coast Guard is authorized to conduct proceedings to suspend or revoke a license, certificate or merchant mariner's document for the violation of laws or regulations pertaining to marine safety or the protection of navigable waters, for acts of incompetence, misconduct, or negligence, and for dangerous drug offenses.

46 U.S.C. 7701 Establishes the purpose of suspension and revocation proceedings which is to promote safety at sea, and provides regulatory authority.

46 U.S.C. 7702 Provides that the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 551-559) applies to suspension and revocation proceedings.

46 U.S.C. 7703 Provides bases for suspension or revocation of a license, certificate, or document.

46 U.S.C. 7704 Requires the revocation of the license, certificate, or document of an individual if it is shown at a hearing that the individual has been convicted of a violation of a dangerous drug law or has been the user of or been addicted to a dangerous drug within 10 years of the beginning of the suspension or revocation proceedings.

46 U.S.C. 7705 Allows officials who are designated to investigate matters that are grounds for suspension or revocation or preside at suspension and revocation hearings to administer oaths and issue subpeonas. Establishes jurisdictional limits and enforcement authority for subpoenas.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 5	Suspension and Revocation

See also:	3.A.	Commercial Vessel Safety - General
	3.F.	Licensing and Certification
	3.G.	Merchant Mariners' Documents
	3.J.	Marine Casualty Investigation

3.I. Manning of Vessels

The Coast Guard is authorized to regulate the manning of vessels, including setting requirements for the number of individuals required, and the qualifications and conditions of employment.

33 U.S.C. 1356 Requires the Secretary to issue regulations requiring the use of U.S. citizens on vessels and units engaged in the Outer Continental Shelf activities and lists the exemptions that are allowed.

46 U.S.C. 8101-8105 Provide for the composition, citizenship, working hours, and other limitations affecting the complements of licensed individuals and crew on certain vessels, require a safety watch onboard passenger vessels, provide penalties for violations, and contain authority to issue regulations.

46 U.S.C. 8301-8304 Provide for the minimum number of licensed individuals, including masters, for certain vessels of the United States, establish the staff department (medical and purser's divisions), restrict service under certain licenses, and implement the Officers Competency Certificate Convention of 1936.

46 U.S.C. 8501-8502 Provide for State pilotage to be regulated by States, require certain coastwise seagoing vessels to carry Federal pilots.

46 U.S.C. 8701-8703 Set requirements for unlicensed personnel on certain vessels, require a merchant mariner's document in certain circumstances, and set requirements for tankermen.

46 U.S.C. 8901-8906 Provide for manning of freight vessels, small passenger vessels, uninspected passenger vessels, and towing vessels.

46 U.S.C. 9101 Requires manning standards for certain foreign flag tank vessels carrying oil or hazardous material and operating on the navigable waters of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 9102 Requires manning standards for United States tank vessels.

46 U.S.C. 9301-9308 Contain the pilotage requirements for United States vessels sailing under register and foreign flag vessels operating on the Great Lakes. Provides for reciprocal recognition of registered pilots between Canada and the United States.

3.I. continued

Pres. Proc. 5207 of 7 June 1984 extends the benefits of U.S. citizens to certain citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Convention Fixing the Minimum Age for the Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (ILO No. 58) (1936), 54 Stat. 1705, TS 952, 3 Bevans 294, 40 UNTS 205.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 141	Personnel
46 CFR Part 157	Manning of Vessels
46 CFR Part 186	Manning

See also:	3.F.	Licensing and Certification
	3.G.	Merchant Mariners' Documents

3.J. Marine Casualty Investigations

The Coast Guard investigates marine casualties in order to determine the cause of the casualty, whether the actions of any person, including any individual licensed, certificated, or documented or any member of the Coast Guard has contributed to the cause of the casualty, whether there is evidence that an act subjecting the offender to a civil or criminal penalty has been committed, and whether there is a need for new laws or to amend or repeal existing laws or regulations in order to prevent a recurrence of the casualty.

43 U.S.C. 1348 Provides for investigation of casualties as a result of operations conducted on the Outer Continental Shelf.

46 U.S.C. 2306 Requires report to Coast Guard if vessel may be lost or imperiled.

46 U.S.C. 3315 Requires disclosure of marine casualties by licensed individuals.

46 U.S.C. 3717 Authorizes collection of histories of tank vessel casualties.

46 U.S.C. 6101 Provides for the reporting of marine casualties and incidents involving United States flag vessels occurring anywhere in the world, and foreign flag vessels operating on the navigable waters of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 6102 Requires the Secretary to prescribe regulations for a uniform State marine casualty reporting system.

46 U.S.C. 6103 Provides for a civil penalty for any owner, charterer, managing operator, agent, master, or individual in charge of a vessel that fails to report a casualty or other incident required to be reported under 46 U.S.C. 6101.

46 U.S.C. 6301 Sets forth the scope of the investigation of marine casualties and incidents.

46 U.S.C. 6302 Provides that investigations are to be open to the public, unless evidence affecting the national security of the United States is to be received.

46 U.S.C. 6303 Provides for the rights of parties of interest to an investigation by allowing them to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to call witnesses.

3.J. continued

46 U.S.C. 6304 Provides an official investigating a marine casualty with the necessary subpoena authority to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence. It also authorizes a district court of the United States to direct compliance with a subpoena.

46 U.S.C. 6306 Provides a criminal penalty for anyone attempting to coerce or to induce a witness to a marine casualty investigation to testify falsely or to leave the jurisdiction of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 11301 Requires a logbook entry when a marine casualty occurs.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 146	Operations
33 CFR Part 173	Vessel Numbering and Casualty and Accident Reporting
33 CFR Part 174	State Numbering and Casualty Reporting Systems
46 CFR Part 4	Marine Investigation Regulations

3.K. Surveillance, Detection, and Boarding

One of the Coast Guard's primary duties is to enforce all applicable federal laws on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. To accomplish this duty, the Coast Guard, acting principally through Captains of the Port and Officers in Charge, Marine Inspection, conducts surveillance and boarding operations to determine if vessels are in compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 2 Sets forth as one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard the enforcement or assistance in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws upon the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 89 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests upon the high seas and waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain and operate water, land, and air patrols.

14 U.S.C. 143 Authorizes Coast Guard officers and petty officers to act as customs officers.

14 U.S.C. 634 Authorizes the Commandant to designate Captains of the Port.

14 U.S.C. 637 Authorizes the Coast Guard to stop vessels and to use that force necessary to compel a vessel to stop.

19 U.S.C. 1581(a) Authorizes customs officers to board vessels and examine the manifest and other documents, search the vessel and persons on board, and use force to compel compliance.

21 U.S.C. 955, 960, & 962 Authorize the prosecution of parties who are apprehended on the high seas for intent to manufacture and distribute drugs in the U.S. from outside the territorial jurisdiction of the U.S.

33 U.S.C. 1322(1) Permits persons authorized by the Secretary to board and inspect vessels to enforce marine sanitation device requirements.

3.K. continued

46 U.S.C. 3713(a)(2) Prohibits refusal to permit an official authorized by the Secretary to board a vessel or into a shore area to make an inspection under 46 U.S.C. Chapter 37.

49 U.S.C. 1808(c) Allows the Secretary to authorize persons to enter and inspect records and properties relating to the transportation of hazardous materials.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 6	Protection and Security of Vessels, Harbors and Waterfront Facilities
33 CFR Part 2	Jurisdiction
33 CFR Subchapter L	Waterfront Facilities
33 CFR Part 165	Regulated Navigation Areas and Limited Access Areas
46 CFR Part 2	Vessel Inspections

See Also:	6.A.	Law Enforcement, General
	6.D.	Oil Pollution Prevention
	8.A.	Port Safety, General
	9	Port Security

3.L. Safety Standards on Offshore Structures

The Coast Guard is authorized to promulgate and enforce regulations for offshore structures (including mobile offshore drilling units and artificial islands) with respect to lights and other warning devices, deepwater port safety equipment, and other matters relating to the promotion of safety of life and property. The Coast Guard also investigates marine casualties and accidents related to activities on the Outer Continental Shelf.

33 U.S.C. 1501-1524 Authorize the regulation of deepwater ports.

33 U.S.C. 1509(b) Requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue and enforce regulations for lights, warning devices, safety equipment, and otherwise promote safety of life and property in any deepwater port and adjacent waters.

43 U.S.C. 1333 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce regulations with respect to lights and other warning devices, safety equipment, and other matters relating to the promotion of safety of life and property on artificial islands and fixed structures on the Outer Continental Shelf.

43 U.S.C. 1348 Authorizes the Coast Guard to enforce safety and environmental regulations promulgated pursuant to the OCS Lands Act, directs the Coast Guard to provide for the inspection of each OCS facility at least annually, and provides for the evaluation and regulation of health hazards on Outer Continental Shelf facilities and enforcement of safety standards.

43 U.S.C. 1356 Directs the Coast Guard to issue regulations that require that any vessel, rig, platform, or other vehicle or structure used for OCS activities comply with such minimum standards of design, construction, alteration, manning, and repair as the Coast Guard establishes.

Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958), 15 UST 471, TIAS 5578, 499 UNTS 311. Recognizes the right of a coastal state to exert certain rights on its continental shelf. Provides broad spectrum coastal state authority over regulation of artificial islands, and installations and structures on the continental shelf.

3.L. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 67	Aids to Navigation on Artificial Islands and Fixed Structures
33 CFR Subchapter N	Outer Continental Shelf Activities
33 CFR Subchapter NN	Deepwater Ports
46 CFR Subchapter I-A	Mobile Offshore Drilling Units
46 CFR Part 197	Marine Occupational Safety and Health Standards.

See also:	3.I.	Manning of Vessels
	8.B.	Deepwater and Offshore Terminals

3.M. Tonnage Measurement

Federal law requires that owners of certain vessels have the tonnage of their vessels measured (admeasured) by the Coast Guard to determine the applicability of various statutes and regulations which relate to vessel tonnage. The admeasurement process involves measuring the interior volume of the vessel. This process is mandatory for some vessels and voluntary for others.

46 U.S.C. 2103 Makes the Coast Guard generally responsible for the superintendence of commercial vessels.

46 App. U.S.C. 3 Requires the Coast Guard to administer the laws relating to vessel measurement.

46 App. U.S.C. 71-83k Set forth the basic authority for the Coast Guard to measure various classes of vessels and set down specifics as to the method employed in measurement.

E.O. 12419 Directs the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to implement the International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships and authorizes the measurement of vessels and issuance of International Tonnage Certificates.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966 (1966) 18 UST 1857, TIAS 6331 640 UNTS 133. Rectifications (1969), 20 UST 17, TIAS 6629; (1969), 20 UST 2577 TIAS 6720

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969 (1969), TIAS 10490. Provides standardization for the establishment of vessels tonnage needed for payment of canal use fees, etc.

Primary Applicable CFR part:

46 CFR Part 69	Measurement of Vessels

3.N. Vessel Documentation

Certain vessels are eligible to be documented under the laws of the United States. The Coast Guard issues these federal documents. Additionally, the Coast Guard performs other miscellaneous functions relative to vessels including assigning official numbers and recording preferred mortgages and liens against vessels. Subsequent changes regarding the vessel, including change of vessel ownership, must be entered on a vessel's document. Copies of all transactions must be maintained on file.

18 U.S.C. 507 Imposes criminal sanctions for falsifying or altering ship's papers.

18 U.S.C. 2197 Imposes criminal sanctions for forging, altering, or unlawfully using ship's papers.

19 U.S.C. 1704 Authorizes the Coast Guard to revoke documents of vessels engaged in smuggling.

44 U.S.C. 1328 Authorizes the printing of the annual list of merchant vessels of the United States.

46 U.S.C. 12101-12122 Contain the authority for the Coast Guard to issue vessel documents and to administer vessel documentation for each category of vessel.

46 U.S.C. 12119 Requires publication of list of documented vessels.

46 App. U.S.C. 3 Requires the Coast Guard to administer the assignment of official numbers.

46 App. U.S.C. 14 Authorizes the Coast Guard to license certain vessels for the coastwise trade or fisheries if the vessel was wrecked in United States waters and repaired in the United States, if the cost of repairs exceeds 3 times the appraised salved value.

46 App. U.S.C. 802 Specifies when a corporation, partnership, or association is a citizen of the United States for certain purposes.

46 App. U.S.C. 808 Authorizes the Coast Guard to document vessels purchased, chartered, or leased from the Secretary of Commerce. Restricts the sale, transfer, charter, or mortgage of a United States documented vessel to a foreigner.

46 App. U.S.C. 835-840 Impose requirements for recording the sale or disposition of vessels and authorize criminal penalties for falsifying required information.

3.N. continued

46 App. U.S.C. 883-883b Provide for loss of coastwise trading privilege if vessel is sold, registered, or rebuilt foreign. Authorize transportation of merchandise between certain points in the United States in certain otherwise unqualified vessels and require reports on certain rebuilt vessels.

46 App. U.S.C. 883-1 Provides that certain defined corporations will be considered citizens of the United States for purposes of vessel documentation laws related to the coastwise trade.

46 App. U.S.C. 911-941 Provide recording mechanisms, notice requirements, and technical provisions for ships mortgages, preferred ship mortgages, and notice of claims of lien against vessels.

46 App. U.S.C. 961 Specifies conditions under which the Coast Guard must deny surrender of a vessel document.

46 App. U.S.C. 1011-1014 Define "home port of vessels" and the use of the term in documents. (See also 46 U.S.C 12113, 12114)

50 U.S.C. 198 Authorizes the Coast Guard to document foreign vessels obtained through exercise of the President's emergency powers.

Pres. Proc. 4726 of 21 February 1980 Exempts citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands from the documentation and use laws of the United States for fisheries contiguous to the islands, until the Commonwealth is established.

Pres. Proc. 5207 of 7 June 1984 Extends certain benefits of U.S. citizenship to certain citizens of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Convention on the High Seas (1958), 13 UST 2312, TIAS 5200, 450 UNTS 82. Requires documentation of flag state vessels.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Subchapter G Documentation of Vessels.

3.0. Merchant Seamen Records and Welfare

Masters of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade are required to sign a shipping articles agreement with the vessel's crewmembers detailing wage rates, conditions of employment, provisions allowed, and other particulars of the voyage. Records of these transactions, as well as records of employment of all seamen, are maintained by the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 143 Authorizes personnel of the Coast Guard to act as customs officers.

18 U.S.C. 2197 Provides criminal sanctions for the fraudulent use of seamen's certificates, licenses, or documents.

46 U.S.C. 7319 Requires the Coast Guard to maintain a record of each merchant mariners' document issued.

46 U.S.C. 7502 Requires the Coast Guard to maintain records of all licenses, merchant mariners, documents, and endorsements granted, refused, suspended, or revoked.

46 U.S.C. 10301-10321 Sets out procedures for the engagement and discharge of seamen on foreign and intercoastal voyages.

46 U.S.C. 10501-10509 Set out the procedures for the engagement and discharge of seamen on coastwise voyages.

46 U.S.C. 10701-10711 Prescribe how the effects of deceased seamen are to be disposed of and authorize Coast Guard officers to act in certain cases.

46 U.S.C. 10901-10908 Set out the procedures for the making and investigating of complaints of unseaworthiness and establish a penalty for knowingly sending an unseaworthy vessel to sea.

46 U.S.C. 11101-11111 Prescribe various health and welfare protections for seamen and impose civil penalties for failure to provide them.

46 U.S.C. 11301-11303 Authorize the Coast Guard to require masters of vessels to maintain an official log book with specific entries.

46 U.S.C. 11501-11507 Specify offenses of seamen, and penalties, and provide for enforcement and the disposition of resulting forfeitures.

3.0. continued

46 App. U.S.C. 676-677 Require a crew list be made out and produced on demand by the master and establish requirements concerning production of other documents including shipping articles.

Convention Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner In Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen (ILO No. 55) (1936), 54 Stat. 1693, TS 951, 3 Bevans 287, 40 UNTS 169.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Part 14	Shipment and Discharge of Seamen

3.P. Maritime Academies

Federal and State maritime academies and nautical schools may draw on Coast Guard personnel to staff their institutions to maintain the quality of their educational programs.

14 U.S.C. 148 Authorizes the Coast Guard to assign personnel for duty in connection with maritime instruction and training by the United States or by the several States, territories, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

46 App. U.S.C. 1295-1295g Authorize assistance to the State maritime academies.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

46 CFR Subchapter R	Nautical Schools

Chapter 4. ICE OPERATIONS

A. Domestic Ice Operations

The Coast Guard is responsible for all United States domestic ice operations. Ice breaking facilities include both icebreakers and ice-strengthened vessels. Additionally, the Coast Guard is participating in a program to demonstrate the practicability of extending the navigational season on the Great Lakes and the Saint Lawrence Seaway.

14 U.S.C. 2 Specifies that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to establish, develop, maintain, and operate ice breaking facilities for use on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain ice breaking facilities.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist, among others, Federal and State agencies. Under this authority, upon proper request, the Coast Guard conducts ice breaking in harbors and channels to relieve flooding conditions.

31 U.S.C. 9701 Authorizes fees and charges for Government services and things of value.

49 U.S.C. 101 Establishes national transportation policy.

E.O. 7521 (1936) Directs the Coast Guard to undertake ice breaking operations for harbors and channels, to meet the reasonable demands of commerce.

Agreement Relating to Coordination between the United States and Canadian Coast Guards of Icebreaking Operations on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway System (1980), TIAS 9950.

Various temporary provisions of law have authorized and directed the Coast Guard to participate in a program to demonstrate the practicability of extending the Great Lakes - Saint Lawrence Seaway navigation season.

See also: 8.A. Port Safety, General

4.B. Polar and Other Ice Operations

The Coast Guard is authorized to conduct ice breaking on waters other than waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes the high seas, and waters of foreign countries, pursuant to international agreement. Icebreaking is conducted in these regions to carry out Coast Guard missions, to support Department of Defense logistic requirements and, as available, to provide scientific platforms while transiting ice covered regions.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to develop, establish, maintain, and operate ice breaking facilities on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and pursuant to international agreements, operate ice breaking facilities on waters other than high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain ice breaking facilities.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist, among others, Federal and State agencies. Under this authority the Coast Guard provides ice breaking escort for Navy operations in the Arctic and Antarctic. Antarctic icebreaking services are also provided to the National Science Foundation. See Navy/Treasury agreement dtd 22 July 1968 and OMB Circular A-51 dtd 4 August 1971.

49 U.S.C. 101 Establishes a national transportation policy.

Antarctic Treaty (1959), 12 UST 794, TIAS 4780, 402 UNTS 71. Measures approved - (1961), 13 UST 1349, TIAS 5094; (1962), 14 UST 99, TIAS 5274; (1964), 17 UST 991, TIAS 6058 and 10485; (1966), 20 UST 614, TIAS 6668; (1968), 24 UST 1793, TIAS 7692; (1970), 25 UST 266, TIAS 7796; (1972), 28 UST 1138, TIAS 8500; (1975), TIAS 10486; (1977), TIAS 10735.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1981), TIAS 10222. Agreement with Finland.

4.C. International Ice Patrol

The Coast Guard is responsible for surveying ice conditions in the vicinity of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and warning vessels known to be approaching dangerous areas. In this regard, the Coast Guard studies and observes ice and current conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean which may affect the set and drift of icebergs.

46 App. U.S.C. 738-738d Authorize the Coast Guard to provide the patrol services required for the international ice patrol and to annually report on the services rendered.

Agreement Regarding Financial Support of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol (1956), 7 UST 1969, TIAS 3597, 256 UNTS 171.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 (1974), TIAS 9700. Rectification (1982), TIAS 10626. Corrected certain errors in SOLAS 1974. This treaty entered into force on May 25, 1980. It is a multilateral agreement regarding ice patrol services, management, and costs.

See also:		
	2.B.	Aids to Navigation, Marine Information Broadcasts
	11.A.	Technology, Development, General

CHAPTER 5. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

A. Conferences and Information Exchange

The Coast Guard is authorized to exchange information with foreign governments, through the Secretary of State, and to suggest to the Secretary of State international collaboration and conferences on maritime matters relating to safety of life and property at sea.

Under this authority, members of the Coast Guard, at the request of the Secretary of State, serve as U.S. representatives and/or advisors to meetings of various international organizations dealing with marine transportation matters. At these meetings, international agreements and treaties which relate to international cooperation and information exchange on safety of life and property at sea are concluded.

1 U.S.C. 112b Requires the Secretary of State to transmit to the Congress the text of international agreements, other than treaties.

14 U.S.C. 142 Authorizes the Coast Guard to exchange information with foreign governments and to suggest to the Secretary of State international collaboration and conference on matters dealing with the safety of life and property at sea.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (1965), 18 UST 411, TIAS 6251, 591 UNTS 265. Seeks to minimize international trade impediments by establishing standard forms and procedures for vessel, cargo and crew documentation, and by standardizing port entry requirements.

Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, (1948), 9UST 621, TIAS 4044, 289 UNTS 48. Amendments (1954), 18 UST 1299, TIAS 6288, 607 UNTS 276; (1965), 19 UST 4855, TIAS 6490, 649 UNTS 334; (1974), 28 UST 4607, TIAS 8608; (1975), TIAS 10374; (1977). Established Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) as an international technical organization devoted to protection and enhancement of world-wide maritime operations and preservation of the marine environment. IMCO has been renamed the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

See also: 6.D. Oil Pollution Prevention

5.B. Foreign Assignment of Personnel

With Presidential approval, the Coast Guard is authorized to detail its personnel to assist foreign governments or to assign personnel to duty in any foreign country with that country's consent. Additionally, Coast Guard officers, with State Department consent, may be assigned to diplomatic missions in those foreign countries which are extensively engaged in maritime commerce with the United States.

14 U.S.C. 149 Authorizes the detail of Coast Guard personnel to assist foreign governments under stated conditions.

14 U.S.C. 150 Authorizes the assignment of Coast Guard officers as attaches to foreign missions under stated conditions.

14 U.S.C. 632 Authorizes the assignment of Coast Guard personnel to duty in foreign countries under stated conditions.

5.C. INTERNATIONAL TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Coast Guard trains a limited number of non-U.S. students on a not-to-interfere/space-available basis. Reimbursement received depends upon the status of the student (civilian or military) and the source of the funds (U.S. or foreign). Congress, Department of State (DOS), and Department of Defense (DOD) specify reimbursement criteria.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes assistance to other agencies.

14 U.S.C. 195 Authorizes training for foreign students at Coast Guard Academy.

22 U.S.C. 2347 Authorizes the President to furnish military education and training to foreign military and civilian personnel.

22 U.S.C. 2357 Authorizes federal agencies (including the Coast Guard) to receive reimbursement from another government or international organization (i.e., International Maritime Organization).

CHAPTER 6. LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. General

The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce or assist in the enforcement of all Federal laws applicable on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. These include laws which require the Coast Guard specifically to act, and those which the Coast Guard enforces primarily for some other Federal agency. The laws listed below are enforceable by the Coast Guard in its exercise of maritime jurisdiction; however, this does not preclude Coast Guard enforcement of any other applicable law.

The Coast Guard as a law enforcement agency requires an intelligence organization to properly carry out its responsibilities. The Coast Guard cooperates with and derives information from other Federal agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, and Customs, as well as the Department of Defense. Operational intelligence support both fisheries enforcement and general law enforcement.

8 U.S.C. 185 Makes it unlawful for any alien to enter or attempt to enter the U.S. except under such regulations, and subject to such limitations and exceptions, as the President may prescribe.

8 U.S.C. 1182 Provides that when the President finds that entry of any class of aliens into U.S. would be detrimental to the interests of the U.S., he may suspend entry or impose restrictions on entry by proclamation.

8 U.S.C. 1281-1287 Contain provisions concerning alien crewmen.

8 U.S.C. 1321-1330 Contain general penalty provisions for illegal entry of aliens into the United States.

10 U.S.C. 371-378 Provide for sharing of intelligence and providing of Defense equipment and personnel under specified conditions to assist in law enforcement operations.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on or under the high seas or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

6.A. continued

14 U.S.C. 89 Authorizes the Coast Guard to go on board any vessel subject to the jurisdiction or operation of any law of the United States, whether on the high seas, or on waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, in order to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain and operate land, water, and air patrols and to conduct investigations or studies that may be of assistance to the performance of any of its duties, powers, or local functions.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other Federal, State, or local agencies, on request.

14 U.S.C. 143 Makes commissioned officers and petty officers of the Coast Guard officers of the customs.

14 U.S.C. 634 Authorizes Coast Guard officers to be appointed as Deputy U.S. Marshals in Alaska.

14 U.S.C. 637 Authorizes the Coast Guard to stop vessels, including the firing of a warning signal and the directing of fire at or into a vessel which does not stop.

15 U.S.C. 71-77 Authorize the President to use the Coast Guard, as part of the naval forces of the United States, to enforce regulations governing unfair methods of competition, in time of war when the United States is neutral.

15 U.S.C. 1176-1178 Regulate the shipment of gambling devices through interstate or foreign commerce, including confiscation of the devices and the means of transportation.

18 U.S.C. 7 Defines the term "special maritime and territorial jurisdiction."

18 U.S.C. 81 Criminal provision concerning arson within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

18 U.S.C. 111, 1114 Criminal provisions concerning assaulting, resisting, or impeding Coast Guard officer or enlisted personnel in the performance of duty.

18 U.S.C. 113-114 Criminal provisions concerning assault or maiming within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

6.A. continued

18 U.S.C. 201-203 Criminal provisions concerning bribery of public officials.

18 U.S.C. 231-233 Criminal provisions concerning civil disorders.

18 U.S.C. 371-372 Criminal provisions concerning conspiracy to commit crimes, defraud the United States, or impede or injure any officer of the United States.

18 U.S.C. 496 Criminal provision concerning forgeries relating to customs matters.

18 U.S.C. 507 Criminal provision concerning forgeries of ship's papers.

18 U.S.C. 541-552 Various criminal provisions relating to customs enforcement.

18 U.S.C. 641-643, 654, 659-662 Various criminal provisions relating to embezzlement and theft.

18 U.S.C. 751-757 Criminal provisions relating to escape of prisoners.

18 U.S.C. 793-798 Criminal provisions concerning espionage.

18 U.S.C. 911-913 Criminal provisions for false personation.

18 U.S.C. 921-928 Criminal provisions concerning firearms and dangerous devises. The Coast Guard also enforces provisions concerning the possession of illegal firearms (short barreled shotguns, machine guns, etc.).

18 U.S.C. 956-967 The Coast Guard enforces the provisions of these foreign relations statutes as they relate to arming a vessel or an expedition against a friendly nation or other violation of United States neutrality (currently: armed attacks against Cuba and/or Cuban or Bahamian vessels).

18 U.S.C. 1001-1025 Criminal provisions concerning false and fraudulent statements and pretenses.

18 U.S.C. 1071-1074 Criminal provisions concerning fugitives from justice.

6.A. continued

18 U.S.C. 1081-1084 Criminal provisions concerning gambling, including enforcement against gambling ships and transportation between shore and gambling ships.

18 U.S.C. 1111-1117 Criminal provisions concerning homicide within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

18 U.S.C. 1201-1202 Criminal provisions concerning kidnapping within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

18 U.S.C. 1261-1265 Criminal provisions concerning regulation and enforcement of liquor traffic.

18 U.S.C. 1301 Criminal provision concerning the importing or transporting of lottery tickets.

18 U.S.C. 1361-1364 Criminal provisions concerning malicious mischief, destruction of government property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction or interference with foreign commerce by violence.

18 U.S.C. 1382 Criminal provisions for unlawful entry of military, naval, or Coast Guard property.

18 U.S.C. 1423, 1424, 1426 Criminal sanction for misuse or reproduction of citizenship or nationality papers.

18 U.S.C. 1501, 1503, 1509-1510 Criminal provisions for obstruction of justice.

18 U.S.C. 1581-1588 Criminal provisions concerning vessels and persons involved in peonage and slavery.

18 U.S.C. 1651-1661 Criminal provisions concerning piracy and privateering.

18 U.S.C. 1751-1752 Criminal provisions concerning Presidential assassination, kidnapping, and assault, including protection of the temporary residence of the President.

18 U.S.C. 1951-1955 Criminal provisions concerning racketeering.

18 U.S.C. 1961-1968 Criminal provisions concerning racketeer influenced and corrupt organizations.

6.A. continued

18 U.S.C. 2031-2032 Criminal provisions concerning rape within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States.

18 U.S.C. 2101-2102 Criminal provisions for the use of interstate or foreign commerce to incite riot.

18 U.S.C. 2111-2117 Criminal provisions for robbery and burglary within special maritime and territorial jurisdiction.

18 U.S.C. 2151-2157 Criminal provisions concerning sabotage.

18 U.S.C. 2191-2199 Criminal provisions concerning the treatment of seamen and stowaways.

18 U.S.C. 2231-2236 Criminal provisions concerning the execution of searches and seizures.

18 U.S.C. 2271-2279 Various criminal provisions concerning shipping, including destruction of vessels and breaking and entering vessels.

18 U.S.C. 2314 Criminal provision for the transportation of stolen property.

18 U.S.C. 2381-2388 Criminal provisions concerning treason, sedition, and subversive activities.

18 U.S.C. 2421-2424 Criminal provisions concerning white slave traffic.

19 U.S.C. 70 Criminal provision for obstruction of Coast Guard officers by masters of vessels.

19 U.S.C. 507 Criminal provision for failure to assist a customs officer after his character has been made known.

19 U.S.C. 540 Authorizes the President to use suitable vessels for enforcing the customs laws, including Coast Guard vessels.

19 U.S.C. 1401 Makes Coast Guard officers and petty officers customs officers and defines customs waters and hovering vessels.

19 U.S.C. 1431-1467 Define requirements and authorize civil and criminal penalties concerning the report, entry, and unloading of vessels.

6.A. continued

19 U.S.C. 1581-1624 Enforcement provisions for the enforcement of customs laws, including authority to board vessels, examine hovering vessels, and search and seizure. These provisions are generally limited to customs waters.

19 U.S.C. 1701-1711 General enforcement provisions specifically authorizing Coast Guard enforcement of the anti-smuggling regulations.

21 U.S.C. 841 Prohibits knowing or intentional distribution or possession with intent to distribute of controlled substances in the U.S.

21 U.S.C. 844 Prohibits possession of controlled substances in the U.S., and provides for conditional discharge and expunging records of first offenders.

21 U.S.C. 846 Prohibits attempt or conspiracy to violate 21 U.S.C. 841 or 844, and has extra-territorial effect.

21 U.S.C. 848 Prohibits continuing criminal enterprises.

21 U.S.C. 871-886 Contain enforcement procedures and provisions for the prevention and control of drug abuse.

21 U.S.C. 952 Prohibits the importation of controlled substances and narcotic drugs into the U.S.

21 U.S.C. 955, 960 & 962 Contain enforcement provisions relating to the possession, manufacture, or distribution of drugs on the high seas and customs waters.

21 U.S.C. 955a-955d Prohibit the knowing or intentional manufacture, distribution or possession with intent to distribute of any controlled substances by any person on board a vessel of the U.S., by a U.S. citizen aboard any vessel, or by any person aboard a vessel without nationality, and prohibits importation by any person.

21 U.S.C. 963 Prohibits attempt or conspiracy to violate 21 U.S.C. 951-961.

22 U.S.C. 2291 Prohibits U.S. employees or officers from participating in any direct police action in a foreign country involving narcotics.

33 U.S.C. 1-3 Contain authority to enforce regulations of the Secretary of the Army for the protection of the navigable waters.

6.A. continued

42 U.S.C. 264-272 Provide for the Coast Guard to enforce quarantine rules and regulations.

42 U.S.C. 9153 Enforcement of provisions relating to ocean thermal energy conversion activities.

46 U.S.C. 4308 Provides authority to control vessel operation after unsafe use.

46 App. U.S.C. 277, 808 Authority to inspect vessel documents.

47 U.S.C. 21-39 Provide criminal and civil penalties for interference or injury to submarine cables.

49 U.S.C. 781-789 Provide rules and regulations for the seizure and forfeiture of carriers transporting contraband articles.

50 U.S.C. 191-195 Provide that during times of declared national emergency or when the President determines that national security is endangered, the Coast Guard may enforce regulations concerning the movement or anchorage of vessels within the United States territorial waters, including seizure and forfeiture, and fine and imprison the master and crew for noncompliance.

Presidential Proclamation 4865, dated September 29, 1981. Suspends entry of undocumented aliens from the high seas and establishes interdiction program.

E.O. 12324 Directs the Coast Guard to interdict illegal migrants from countries with which the United States has an agreement.

Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), 32 UST 543, TIAS 9725.

Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958), 15 UST 471, TIAS 5578, 449 UNTS 311.

Convention on the High Seas (1958), 13 UST 2312, TIAS 5200, 450 UNTS 82.

6.A. continued

Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (1958), TIAS 5639, 516 UNTS 205.

Customs Convention on Containers (1956), 20 UST 301, TIAS 6634, 338 UNTS 103. Controls inspection and customs clearance procedures for containerized cargo.

Treaty Providing for Reciprocal Rights for the United States and Canada in Matters of Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking and Salvage (1908), 35 Stat. 2035, TS 502, 12 Bevans 314.

Treaty Relating to the Boundary Waters and Questions Arising Along the Boundary Between the United States and Canada (1909), 36 Stat. 2448, TS 548, 12 Bevans 319.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (1961), 18 UST 1407, TIAS 6298, 520 UNTS 204. Protocol (1972), 26 UST 1439, TIAS 8118. Amendments (1967), 18 UST 3279, TIAS 6423; (1968), 19 UST 4668, TIAS 6458; (1969), 20 UST 4064, TIAS 6795; (1971), 22 UST 1808, TIAS 7223; (1973), 25 UST 2772, TIAS 7945; (1974), 25 UST 651, TIAS 7817.

Agreements negotiated with flag states for a special arrangement permitting assertion of jurisdiction against their flag vessels for purposes of enforcing United States law in accordance with 22 U.S.C. 2291.

Agreement to Facilitate the Interdiction by the United States of Vessels of the United Kingdom Suspected of Trafficking in Drugs (1981), TIAS 10296.

Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets (1975). Amendments (1978); (1979); (1980); (1981).

Agreement Relating to Establishment of a Cooperative Program of Interdiction and Selective Return of Certain Haitian Migrants and Vessels Involved in Illegal Transport of Persons from Haiti (1981), TIAS 10241.

See also:	Chapter 2	Aids to Navigation
	Chapter 3	Commercial Vessel Safety
	Chapter 8	Port Safety
	Chapter 11.D	Enforcement of Recreational Boating Safety Laws

6.B. Living Marine Resources

The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. This includes both laws which require the Coast Guard specifically to enforce them and those which the Coast Guard enforces in cooperation with other Federal agencies. Although major emphasis is now given to fisheries enforcement, laws concerning other living marine resources are also enforced.

The Coast Guard as a law enforcement agency requires an intelligence organization to properly carry out its responsibilities. The Coast Guard cooperates with and derives information from other Federal agencies, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, and Customs, as well as the Department of Defense. Operational intelligence supports both fisheries enforcement and general law enforcement.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on or under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 89 Authorizes the Coast Guard to go on board any vessel subject to the jurisdiction or to the operation of any law of the United States whether on the high seas or on waters over which the United States has jurisdiction in order to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests for the prevention, detection and suppression of violations of laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain and operate land, sea, and air patrols.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other Federal, State, or local agencies, upon request.

14 U.S.C. 142 Authorizes the Coast Guard, through the Secretary and the Secretary of State to exchange information with foreign governments on matters dealing with safety of life and property at sea.

14 U.S.C. 143 Makes Coast Guard officers and petty officers customs officers.

6.B. continued

14 U.S.C. 637 Authorizes the Coast Guard to stop vessels, including the firing of a warning signal and the directing of fire at or into a vessel which does not stop.

16 U.S.C. 743a Authorizes detailing of Coast Guard personnel to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.

16 U.S.C. 773-773k Authorize the Coast Guard to enforce the regulations concerning the conservation of North Pacific halibut, with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

16 U.S.C. 776-776f Authorize the Coast Guard, among others, to enforce the laws governing sockeye and pink salmon fisheries in the North Pacific.

16 U.S.C. 781-785 Authorize the employment of Coast Guard vessels to enforce the regulations covering the taking of commercial sponges in the Gulf of Mexico or in the Straits of Florida.

16 U.S.C. 916-916l Authorize the Coast Guard, among others, to enforce the regulations concerning the hunting of whales.

16 U.S.C. 951-961 Authorize the Coast Guard to have joint enforcement responsibilities with Customs and the Department of Commerce for the enforcement of the Tuna Conventions.

16 U.S.C. 971-971h Authorize the Coast Guard to enforce the regulations concerning the conservation of Atlantic tuna.

16 U.S.C. 1021-1032 Authorize the Coast Guard to enforce the regulations pertaining to the high seas fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean.

16 U.S.C. 1100-1100a-3 Prohibit certain foreign fishing vessels in United States fisheries.

16 U.S.C. 1100b-1100b-10 Authorize the Coast Guard to jointly enforce the regulations concerning the offshore shrimp fisheries.

16 U.S.C. 1151-1187 Authorize the Coast Guard to jointly enforce the regulations for the protection of fur seals and sea otters in the North Pacific Ocean.

6.B. continued

16 U.S.C. 1361-1407 Authorize the Coast Guard to assist in the enforcement of provisions for the conservation and protection of marine mammals.

16 U.S.C. 1431-1434 Authorize the Secretary of Transportation to consult in the designation of marine sanctuaries and assist in enforcement of the provisions and regulations concerning them.

16 U.S.C. 1456 Directs interagency consultation for coastal zone management.

16 U.S.C. 1531-1543 Authorize the Coast Guard to jointly promulgate appropriate regulations and to enforce the conservation of endangered species.

16 U.S.C. 1801-1882 Authorize the Coast Guard to jointly enforce the regulation of the fisheries of the United States generally out to 200 nautical miles from the baseline from which the territorial sea is measured.

16 U.S.C. 2401-2412 Authorize the Coast Guard to enforce conservation measures in the Antarctic.

16 U.S.C. 3371-3378 Authorize the Secretary of Transportation, among others, to control the illegal taking of fish and wildlife and their parts and products.

16 U.S.C. 3601-3608 Authorize the Coast Guard to enforce the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Convention.

§310 of P.L. 98-623 Requires the Secretary to enforce the Antarctic Marine Living Resources Convention Act of 1984.

Agreement Adopting, with Certain Modifications, the Rules and Method of Procedure Recommended in the Award of September 7, 1980 of the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration (1912), 37 Stat. 1634, TS 572, Bevans 357.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1979), 31 UST 5893, TIAS 9692. Agreement with Bulgaria.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1903, TIAS 8529. Agreement with the Republic of China.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1977), 28 UST 6769, TIAS 8689. Agreement with Cuba.

6.B. continued

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1977), 28 UST 3787, TIAS 8598. Agreement with the European Economic Community.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1979), 31 UST 4859, TIAS 9649. Agreement with Denmark and Faroe Islands.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1983), TIAS 10687. Agreement with the German Democratic Republic.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1982), TIAS 10480. Agreement with Japan.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1983), TIAS 10571. Agreement with Korea.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States TIAS 8853. Agreement with Mexico.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coast of the United States (1981), TIAS 10077. Agreement with Norway.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1682, TIAS 8524. Extension (1983), TIAS 10697. Agreement with Poland.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1980), TIAS 9929. Agreement with Portugal.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coast of the United States, TIAS 8825. Agreement with Romania.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1982), TIAS 10581. Agreement with Spain.

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1847, TIAS 8528. Extension and Amendment (1982), TIAS 10531; (1983), TIAS 10696. Agreement with The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears (1973), TIAS 8409.

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6.B. continued

Agreement Relating to the Consideration of Claims Resulting from Damage to Fishing Vessels or Gear and Measures to Prevent Fishing Conflicts (1973) 24 UST 669, TIAS 757. Amendment (1975) 26 UST 167, TIAS 8022. Protocol (173), 24 UST 1588, TIAS 7663.

Amended Agreement for the Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (1961), 13 UST 2511, TIAS 5218, 418 UNTS 348.

Convention for Conservation of Shrimp, TIAS 4312.

Convention for the Conservation of Antarctic Seals (1978), 29 UST 441, TIAS 8826.

Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic. (1982), TIAS 10789.

Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949), 1 UST 230 TIAS 2044, 80 UNTS 3.

Convention for the Extension to Halibut Fishing Vessels of Port Privileges on the Pacific Coast of the United States of America and Canada (1950), 1 UST 536, TIAS 2096, 200 UNTS 211.

Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (1953), 5 UST 5, TIAS 2900, 222 UNTS 77. Amendment (1979), TIAS 9855.

Convention for the Protection, Preservation, and Extension of the Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System (1930), 50 Stat. 1355, TS 918, 6 Bevans 41, 184 LNTS 305. Amendments (1956) 8 UST 1057, TIAS 3867, 290 UNTA, 103; (1977), 32 UST 2475, TIAS 9854.

Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Seas (1958), 17 UST 138, TIAS 5969, 559 UNTS 285.

Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries (1954), 6 UST 2836, TIAS 3326, 238 UNTS 97. Amendment (1966 and 1967), 18 UST 1402, TIAS 6297.

Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (1980), TIAS 10240.

Interim Convention on the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals (1957), 8 UST 2283, TIAS 3948, 314 UNTS 105. Amendment and Extension (1963), 15 UST 316, TIAS 5558, 494 UNTS 303; (1976), 27 UST 3371, TIAS 8368; (1980), TIAS 10020.

6.B. continued

International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (1966), 20 UST 2887, TIAS 6767, 673 UNTS 63.

International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952), 4 UST 380, TIAS 2786, 205 UNTS 65. Amendment and Extension (1962), 14 UST 953, TIAS 5385; (1978), 30 UST 1095, TIAS 9242.

International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946), 62 Stat. 1716, TIAS 1849, 4 Bevans 248, 161 UNTS 72. Protocol (1956), 10 UTS (52, TIAS 4228, 338 UNTS 366. Amendments (1949), 1 UST 506, TIAS 2092, 161 UNTS 100; (1950), 2 UST 11, TIAS 2173, 161 UNTS 108; (1951), UST 2999, TIAS 2486, 177 UNTS 396; (1952), 3 UST 5094, TIAS 2699, 181 UNTS 364; (1953), 4 UST 2179, TIAS 2866, 252 UNTS 316; (1954), 6 UST 645, TIAS 3198, 252 UNTS 324; (1955), 7 UST 657, TIAS 3548, 252 UNTS 252 UNTS 330; (1956), 8 UST 69, TIAS 3739, 278 UNTS 278; (1957), 8 UST 2203, TIAS 3944, 300 UNTS 376; (1958), 10 UST 330, TIAS 4193, 337 UNTS 408; (1959), 11 UST 32, TIAS 4404, 361 UNTS 272; (1960), 13 UST 493, TIAS 5014, 435 UNTS 324; (1961), 13 UST 497, TIAS 5015, 435 UNTS 328; (1962), 14 UST 112, TIAS 5277, 495 UNTS 254; (1963), 14 UST 1690, TIAS 5472, 495 UNTS 256; (1964) 15 UST 2547, TIAS 5745, 586 UNTS 248; (1965), 17 UST 35, TIAS 5953, 586 UNTS 252; (1966), 17 UST 1640, TIAS 6120, 675 UNTS 384; (1967), 18 UST 2391, TIAS 6345, 723 UNTS 280; (1968), 19 UST 6030, TIAS 6562, 723 UNTS 282; (1969), 20 UST 4063, TIAS 6794; (1970), 21 UST 2460, TIAS 6985, 772 UNTS 442; (1971), 23 UST 179, TIAS 7293; (1972), 23 UST 2820, TIAS 7471; (1973), 25 TIAS 7293; (1972), 23 UST 2820, TIAS 7471; (1973), 25 TIAS 7293; (1972), 23 UST 2820, TIAS 7471; (1973), 25 UST 2591, ITAS 7936; (1974), 25 UST 2978, TIAS 7960; (1975), 27 UST 1885, TIAS 8386; (1976), 27 UST 4015, TIAS 8422; (1977), 29 UST 1452, TIAS 8886; (1977), 29 UST 2874, ITAS 8983; (1978), 30 UST 1639, TIAS 9271; (1978), 30 SUT 2852, TIAS 9366; (1979), 31 UST 4815, TIAS (642; (1980), TIAS 9946; (1981); (1982); (1983).

Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Convention, 486 UNTS 157.

Plan of Operation of United Nations Special Fund Project on Caribbean Fishery Development (1966), 19 UST 4498, TIAS 6501.

Treaty on Pacific Coast Albacore Tuna Vessels and Port Privileges (1981), TIAS 10057.

6.C. Ocean Dumping

Under title I of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act (33 U.S.C. 1401-1421) the Coast Guard undertakes surveillance and other enforcement activity to prevent unlawful transportation of material for dumping, or unlawful dumping, and to that end, may promulgate appropriate regulations.

Currently employed surveillance methods consist of vessel and aircraft patrols, shipriders, radio reports of dumping operations, and vessel traffic service (VTS) radar.

The Coast Guard is authorized to assist in surveillance, monitoring, and enforcement activities by providing facilities, personnel, and services when requested by the Environmental Protection Agency and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

33 U.S.C. 1401-1421 Authorize the Coast Guard to conduct surveillance and other appropriate enforcement activity to prevent the unlawful transportation of material for dumping, or unlawful dumping.

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972), 26 UST 2403, TIAS 8165.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

40 CFR Subchapter H	Ocean Dumping

6.D. Oil Pollution (Prevention)

The Coast Guard has extensive regulatory and enforcement authority with regard to preventing oil pollution of the sea, the navigable waters of the United States and adjoining shorelines, and waters of the contiguous zone, by oil, by vessels or onshore or offshore facilities.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 89 Authorizes the Coast Guard to board vessels on the high seas and on waters over which the United States has jurisdiction for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain water, land, and air patrols, and publish information concerning its operations.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other Federal and State agencies, on request.

14 U.S.C. 637 Authorizes the Coast Guard to use necessary force to stop a vessel subject to examination.

33 U.S.C. 407, 411-413 Prohibit and make illegal the deposit of refuse in the navigable waters of the United States.

33 U.S.C. 1223 Authorizes Secretary to order vessel to operate or anchor.

33 U.S.C. 1227 Authorizes investigation of any incident, accident, or act that affects or may affect environmental quality of the navigable waters.

33 U.S.C. 1321 Prohibits the discharge of oil or designated hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, or into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone or waters over which the United States exercises exclusive management authority under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.) in quantities which may be harmful, and authorizes the Coast Guard to issue and enforce pollution prevention regulations, assess penalties for unlawful discharge of oil and hazardous substances and for violation of prevention and removal regulations, require vessels to have evidence of financial responsibility, and to require notification of discharges.

6.D. continued

33 U.S.C. 1471-1487 Authorize the Coast Guard to take intervention action on the high seas when a vessel accident results in a grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the United States from oil or hazardous substances pollution or the threat of oil or hazardous substances pollution.

33 U.S.C. 1517 Prohibits the discharge of oil into the marine environment from deepwater port activities and provide for notification of a discharge, removal of oil pollution, and liability of the polluter.

33 U.S.C. 1901-1911 Implement International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 relating to that Convention (MARPOL 73/78).

43 U.S.C. 1811-1824 Establishes notification, liability, financial responsibility, and compensation system applicable to OCS facilities and vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3703 Provides for regulation of tank vessels for protection of the marine environment.

46 U.S.C. 3715 Establishes conditions for lightering operations involving oil or hazardous substances.

46 U.S.C. 3716 Requires tank vessels to dispose of tank washing fluids in accordance with applicable discharge standards.

46 U.S.C. 3717 Requires a marine safety information system.

Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality, 1978 (1978), 30 UST 1383, TIAS 9257.

International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954), 12 UST 2989, TIAS 4900, 327 UNTS 3. Amendments (1962), 17 UST 1523, TIAS 6109, 600 UNTS 332; (1969), 28 UST 1205, TIAS 8505. Protocol (1978), 94 Stat. 2297 17 ILM 546. The 1978 Protocol supercedes the 1954 Convention as between the contracting parties to the 1978 Protocol.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 (1973), 121 ILM 1319. Protocol 1978), 94 Stat. 2297 17 ILM 546. The 1978 Protocol incorporates the provisions of the 1973 Convention which is not intended to enter into force on its own.

6.D. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 151	Oil Pollution Regulations
33 CFR Part 153	Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal
33 CFR Part 154	Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations for Marine Oil Transfer Facilities
33 CFR Part 155	Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations for Vessels
33 CFR Part 156	Oil and Hazardous Material Transfer Operations
33 CFR Part 157	Rules for Protection of Marine Environment Relating to Tank Vessels Carrying Oil in Bulk
33 CFR Part 158	Reception Facilities
33 CFR Part 160	Ports and Waterways Safety-General

See also:	3.K.	Surveillance, Detection, and Boarding
	5.A.	International Cooperation
	8.A.	Port Safety, General
	6.E.	Oil Pollution (Response)
	6.F.	Control of Other Pollutants

6.E. Oil Pollution (Response)

Once an oil spill has occurred, or if a vessel accident on the high seas poses a grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the United States from pollution or the threat of pollution, the Coast Guard is authorized to receive notification of the discharge and to require the proper removal actions. In this regard, the Coast Guard operates a National Response Center for the receipt and proper dissemination of oil pollution discharge information. The Coast Guard monitors cleanups and where the responsible party fails to act appropriately, the Coast Guard is authorized to undertake the cleanup itself with provisions for recovery from the discharger. To respond to major oil pollution discharges, the Coast Guard has established strike teams to assist in domestic and foreign oil pollution disasters.

14 U.S.C. 149 Authorizes the President to detail personnel to assist foreign governments.

33 U.S.C. 1321 Requires the publication of a "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" for the removal of oil and authorizes the removal of oil discharges and threats of oil discharges from the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, and waters of the contiguous zone and which may affect U.S. owned or managed resources (including those in FCMZ).

33 U.S.C. 1471-1487 Authorize the Coast Guard to take intervention action on the high seas when a vessel accident results in a grave and imminent danger to the coastline or related interests of the United States from oil pollution or the threat of oil pollution.

33 U.S.C. 1517 Establishes liability and compensation system and response authority for oil discharges from deepwater ports.

43 U.S.C. 1811-1824 Establish the Offshore Oil Spill Pollution Fund.

E.O. 11735 As amended by E.O. 12418, delegates the President's authority for response to, or threats of,

6.E. continued

discharges of oil and 297 designated substances into the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1321).

E.O. 12123 Assigns management responsibilities related to protecting the environment from offshore oil pollution damage.

Agreement Concerning Assistance to be Rendered on a Reimbursable Basis by the United States Coast Guard in the Event of Major Oil Spills (1976), 27 UST 3788, TIAS 8396. Agreement with Bermuda.

Agreement of Cooperation regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by Discharges of Hydrocarbons and other Hazardous Substances (1980), TIAS 10021. Agreement with Mexico.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment of Pollution Contingency Plan for Spill of Oil and Other Noxious Substances, (1974), 25 UST 1280, TIAS 7861. Agreement with Canada.

Environmental Agreement; Project 02.06-11 Prevention and Cleanup of Pollution of the Marine Environment from Shipping (1976), unpublished. Agreement with U.S.S.R.

International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969), 26 UST 765, TIAS 8086.

Marine Pollution Contingency Plan for the Island States and Territories for the Wider Caribbean Region (1984), unpublished.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter M	Marine Pollution Financial Responsibility and Compenstation
33 CFR Part 153	Control of Pollation by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal
33 CFR Part 156	Oil and Hazardous Material Transfer Operations
40 CFR Part 300	National Contingency Plan

NOTE: See 6.D. "Oil Pollution Prevention," for a description of additional applicable U.S. Code sections: 14 U.S.C. 2, 89, 93, 141, 637; 33 U.S.C. 407, 411-413, 1001-1016, 1471-1487, 1501-1524, 1901-1911.

6.F. Control of Other Pollutants

The Coast Guard has extensive enforcement authority with regard to pollutants and hazardous substances other than oil, and for promulgating regulations for marine sanitation devices.

33 U.S.C. 413 Authorizes arrest of any person who violates the Refuse Act.

33 U.S.C. 1311 Prohibits pollutant discharges except in compliance with law.

33 U.S.C. 1321 Prohibits the discharge of hazardous substances into or upon the navigable waters of the United States, adjoining shorelines, and into or upon the waters of the contiguous zone, or which may affect U.S. owned or managed resources (including those in FCMZ). Also 6.D. for additional provisions.

33 U.S.C. 1322 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce regulations for marine sanitation devices.

33 U.S.C. 1471-1487 Authorizes Coast Guard to intervene on high seas in case of grave and imminent threat to coastline and related interest of the United States.

42 U.S.C. 9603 Requires notification of the release of a chemical or hazardous substance with civil and criminal penalties for failure to notify.

42 U.S.C. 9604 Provides for Environmental Protection Agency/USCG response to threat of release into the environment of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

42 U.S.C. 9606 Authorizes issuance of orders to protect public health and welfare and the environment from imminent and substantial endangerment because of an actual threatened release of a hazardous substance (as defined in CERCLA) from a facility.

42 U.S.C. 9608 Authorizes denial of entry to, or detention of any vessel which does not produce a certificate of financial responsibility required by CERCLA.

E.O. 11735, as amended by E.O. 12418, delegates the President's authority for response to, or threats of, discharges of oil and 297 designated substances into the navigable waters of the United States pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1321).

6.F. continued

E.O. 12316 Authorizes the Coast Guard to respond to discharges of hazardous substances, pollutants and contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601).

Agreement of Cooperation Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by Discharges of Hydrocarbons and Other Hazardous Substances, (1980), TIAS 10021. Agreement with Mexico.

Agreement Relating to the Establishment of Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan for Spills of Oil and Other Noxious Substances, (1974), 25 UST 1280, TIAS 7861. Agreement with Canada.

Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972), 26 UST 2403, TIAS 8165.

Environmental Agreement; Project 02.06-11 Prevention and Cleanup of Pollution of the Marine Environment from Shipping (1976), unpublished. Agreement with U.S.S.R.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 (1973), 12 ILM 1319. Protocol (1978), 94 Stat. 2297 17 ILM 546. The 1978 Protocol incorporates the 1973 Convention which is not intended to enter into force on its own.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954), 12 UST 2989, TIAS 4900, 327 UNTS 3. Amendments (1962), 17 UST 1523, TIAS 6109, 600 UNTS 322; (1969), 28 UST 1205, TIAS 8505. Protocol (1978), 94 Stat. 2297 17 ILM 546. The 1978 Protocol supersedes the 1954 Convention between the contracting parties to the 1978 Protocol.

Protocol Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other than Oil (1973), TIAS 10561.

U.S./France Cooperative Agreement on Oceanography, unpublished.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter M	Marine Pollution Financial Responsibility and Compensation
33 CFR Subchapter O	Pollution

6.F. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Parts (continued):

33 CFR Part 153	Control of Pollution by Oil and Hazardous Substances, Discharge Removal
33 CFR Part 159	Marine Sanitation Devices
40 CFR Part 300	National Contingency Plan

NOTE: See 6.D. Oil Pollution Prevention, for a description of additional applicable U.S. Code sections: 14 U.S.C. 2, 89, 93, 141, 142, 637, 33 U.S.C. 407, 411-413.

CHAPTER 7. MARINE SCIENCE

A. Operations

The Coast Guard is authorized to conduct oceanographic research upon its own initiative or in cooperation with other agencies. Coast Guard oceanographic and meteorological activities provide support for the Coast Guard's own operations and concurrently make observations and products available to other Federal agencies such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Navy, and the National Science Foundation. The Coast Guard also supports other agencies by providing ship platforms for non-Coast Guard research programs on and operations permitting, non-interference basis. The Coast Guard is authorized to study and observe ice and current conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean, as may affect the set and drift of ice.

14 U.S.C. 2 Specifies one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to engage in oceanographic research.

14 U.S.C. 92 Authorizes the Secretary to do all things necessary to carry out the purposes of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct experiments and investigations to assist in the performance of its duties, and to establish shore facilities.

14 U.S.C. 94 Requires the Coast Guard to conduct oceanographic research and to cooperate with other government agencies as may be in the national interest.

14 U.S.C. 141 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other Federal and State agencies upon request.

14 U.S.C. 147 Authorizes cooperation with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for meteorological observation and services.

33 U.S.C. 1254 Authorizes the Coast Guard to cooperate with the Environmental Protection Agency in research related to the removal, prevention, control, and elimination of oil and hazardous substances pollution.

33 U.S.C. 1441-1444 Require the Coast Guard, jointly with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Commerce, to conduct research in ocean dumping as may affect oceanic, coastal, and the Great Lakes and its connecting waters.

7.A. continued

46 App. U.S.C. 738a Authorizes the Coast Guard to study and observe ice and current conditions in the North Atlantic Ocean.

See also:	4.C.	International Ice Patrol
	Chapter 12	Search and Rescue
	Chapter 6	Law Enforcement

7.B. Weather Services

The Coast Guard cooperates with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) by observing, investigating, and communicating weather phenomena and in disseminating weather data, forecasts, and warnings.

14 U.S.C. 90 Authorizes the Coast Guard to establish, operate and maintain ocean stations to, among other things, provide meteorological services.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to assist other State and Federal agencies upon request.

14 U.S.C. 147 Authorizes the Coast Guard to cooperate with NOAA in the observation and dissemination of weather information.

See also: 2.B. Marine Information Broadcasts

7.C. Data Buoy

Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970 transferred the National Data Buoy Project from the Coast Guard to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. By formal agreement, the Coast Guard provides vessels, aircraft, and communication support necessary for continuation of the program. A technical staff, including the deputy director, is also provided by the Coast Guard to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist other State and Federal agencies, upon request.

Reorganization Plan 4 of 1970 Established the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and, among other things, transferred the National Data Buoy Project from the Coast Guard to NOAA.

CHAPTER 8. Port Safety

A. General

The Coast Guard is generally authorized to take several specific actions in order to prevent damage to, or destruction or loss of, any vessel, bridge, or other structure on or in the navigable waters of the U.S., or any structure or shore area immediately adjacent to those waters. The Coast Guard also protects the navigable waters and resources therein from environmental harm. The Coast Guard is authorized to regulate anchorage and movement of vessels, to inspect vessels, and to take control of vessels under certain circumstances.

14 U.S.C. 89 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures, and arrests upon the high seas and waters over which the U.S. has jurisdiction, for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the U.S.

33 U.S.C. 1221-1232 Authorize the Coast Guard to take a variety of actions, including the establishment of fairways, traffic separation schemes, and vessel traffic control systems, to prevent damage to vessels, bridges, or other structures and to protect the navigable waters from environmental harm, to promulgate necessary rules and regulations, and to impose civil penalties and to seek criminal sanctions.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 3	USCG Area, Districts, Marine Inspection Zones, and COTP Zones
33 CFR Subchapter L	Waterfront Facilities
33 CFR Subchapter NN	Deepwater Ports
33 CFR Subchapter P	Ports and Waterways Safety

NOTE: See Appendix A for more detailed listing by statute of applicable CFR provisions.

NOTE: See Chapter 9. Port Security, for other pertinent U.S. Code sections: 50 U.S.C. 191-192.

See also:	3.K.	Surveillance, Detection, and Boarding
	6.D.	Oil Pollution, Prevention

8.B. Deepwater and Offshore Terminals, Deep Sea Bed Mining and Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion

The Coast Guard, by delegation from the Secretary of Transportation, is authorized to regulate and enforce various activities pertaining to deepwater ports in the interest of environmental and maritime safety. Additionally, the Coast Guard is authorized to issue and enforce regulations regarding lights and other warning devices, safety equipment, and other matters relating to the promotion of safety of life and property on artificial islands and fixed structures on the outer continental shelf. The Coast Guard consults with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) with regard to vessels being licensed by NOAA for ocean exploration.

30 U.S.C. 1422 The Coast Guard is to consult with NOAA concerning SOLAS and load line requirements to be imposed as conditions for a license for vessels engaged in deep seabed mining of hard minerals. Licensing is done by NOAA; enforcement by the Coast Guard.

33 U.S.C. 1501-1524 Generally authorize the regulation of deepwater ports; set forth administrative and other criteria; and establish liability and penalty provisions.

42 U.S.C. 9118 Requires the Coast Guard to promulgate regulations governing an ocean thermal energy conversion facility or plantship licensed under the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Act of 1980 (46 App. U.S.C. 1279c). Licensing is done by NOAA, enforcement by the Coast Guard.

43 U.S.C. 1333 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate and enforce regulations relating to the promotion of safety of life and property on artificial islands and fixed structures on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter N	Artificial Islands and Fixed Structures on the Outer Continental Shelf
33 CFR Subchapter NN	Deepwater Ports

See also: 3.L.	Safety Standards on Offshore Structures

8.C. Anchorages

The Coast Guard has extensive authority to control the anchorage of vessels in United States waters and the lights of vessels while at anchor.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is to administer the laws and promulgate and enforce regulations for the promotion of safety of life and property on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 91 Authorizes the Coast Guard to control the anchorage and movement of vessels in the territorial waters of the United States to insure the safety and security of United States naval vessels.

14 U.S.C. 633 Authorizes the Coast Guard to promulgate appropriate regulations.

33 U.S.C. 471 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to define and establish anchorage grounds and to prescribe suitable regulations.

33 U.S.C. 472 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to mark anchorage grounds.

33 U.S.C. 474 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to prescribe anchorage and general regulations for the Saint Marys River.

33 U.S.C. 476 Restricts tanker traffic in Puget Sound and adjacent waters.

33 U.S.C. 1223 Authorizes the Coast Guard to direct the anchoring of a vessel if it does not comply with existing regulations, the conditions of port entry, or is a hazard to safety.

33 U.S.C. 2030 Prescribes required lights of vessels at anchor in inland waters, including the Great Lakes. Authorizes designation of areas where vessels can anchor without showing anchor lights or shapes.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Subchapter I	Anchorages

8.C. continued

NOTE: See Chapter 9. Port Security for a description of other Executive Orders: E.O. 10173, E.O. 10637.

8.D. Vessel Traffic Services

The Coast Guard is authorized to operate vessel traffic services in ports and other waters subject to congested vessel traffic and requires compliance with regulations specifying type of vessel movement, routing schemes, operating condition, constraint on size and speed, electronic devices installation, and pilotage.

33 U.S.C. 1221-1232 Authorize the Coast Guard to take a variety of actions, including the establishment of vessel traffic control systems to prevent damage to vessels, bridges, or other structures and to protect the navigable waters of the United States from environmental harm, to promulgate necessary rules and regulations, to impose civil penalties and to seek criminal sanctions.

P.L. 93-153, § 403, 87 Stat. 576 (1973) Mandates the vessel traffic service for Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Agreement for a Cooperative Vessel Traffic Management System for the Juan de Fuca Region (1979) 32 UST 377, TIAS 9706. Agreement with Canada.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1977), 29 UST 3577, TIAS 9029. Agreement with the Netherlands. Produced a project agreement for development and operation of systems for vessel traffic management at sea and in harbors.

Memorandum Of Understanding Concerning Research Cooperation in Marine Transportation Technology and Systems Research and Development (1981), TIAS 10172. Agreement with Canada.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR Part 161	Vessel Traffic Management

See also:	8.A.	Port Safety, General
	8.B.	Deepwater Ports and Offshore Terminals

8.E. Dangerous Cargo Regulation

The Coast Guard is generally authorized to regulate and enforce the handling, storage, and carriage of stores and supplies of a dangerous nature on board an inspected vessel. Also, the Coast Guard has general authority over the transportation of all hazardous materials by vessels operating in the marine mode.

33 U.S.C. 1225, 1231 Authorizes the Coast Guard to regulate the handling of dangerous cargo at waterfront facilities.

46 U.S.C. 3306 Authorizes the Coast Guard to regulate the use of stores or other supplies of a dangerous nature on inspected vessels.

46 U.S.C. 3703 Authorizes the Coast Guard to regulate the carriage of certain specified liquid bulk cargoes by vessels.

49 U.S.C. 1801-1812 Generally authorize the regulation of the transportation of all hazardous materials in commerce.

International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), 29 UST 3707, TIAS 9037.

Primary Applicable CFR Provisions:

33 CFR 125	Identification Credentials for Persons Requiring Access to Waterfront Facilities or Vessels
33 CFR 126	Handling of Explosives or Other Dangerous Cargoes Within or Contiguous to Waterfront Facilities
33 CFR Subchapter P	Port and Waterways Safety
33 CFR Subchapter O	Pollution
46 CFR Subchapter D	Tank Vessels
46 CFR Subchapter N	Dangerous Cargoes
46 CFR Subchapter O	Certain Bulk Dangerous Cargoes
49 CFR Subchapter C	Hazardous Material Regulations

8.F. Fire Fighting

The Coast Guard has authority to fight fires on board vessels and on land.

14 USC 88 Authorizes aid to persons and the protection and saving of property at any time and at any place at which Coast Guard facilities and personnel are available.

14 USC 141 Authorizes use of personnel and facilities to assist any Federal agency, state, territory, possession, or political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia to perform any activity for which such personnel and facilities are especially qualified.

33 USC 1225 Authorizes such action as is necessary to prevent damage to or destruction of any structure on, in, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters.

42 USC 1856-1856d Authorizes reciprocal agreements for mutual aid in furnishing fire protection, emergency assistance within the vicinity of fire-protection facilities, and the use of funds for such purposes.

CHAPTER 9. PORT SECURITY

When the President declares a national emergency or determines that the security of the United States is endangered by actual or threatened war, invasion, insurrection, subversive activity, or other disturbances, the Coast Guard is authorized to regulate the control, anchorage, and movement of vessels for the purpose of ensuring the security of United States ports.

50 U.S.C. 191 Authorizes the President to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels during a national emergency or when the security of the United States is endangered.

50 U.S.C. 191a Authorizes the transfer of the Secretary of Transportation's powers to Secretary of the Navy when the Coast Guard operates as part of the Navy.

50 U.S.C. 192 Authorizes the seizure and forfeiture of a vessel, a fine, and imprisonment for failing to comply with Coast Guard regulations or orders.

E.O. 10173 Prescribes regulations under the Magnuson Act (50 U.S.C. 191) controlling the movement of foreign flag vessels in U.S. territorial waters, and for ensuring that documented seamen do not pose undue security risks.

E.O. 10421 Provides for the physical security of facilities important to the national defense.

E.O. 10637 Delegates to the Secretary of the Treasury authority to carry out certain Coast Guard related functions.

E.O. 11249 Authorizes prevention of entry of persons, articles, or things to, or their removal from, vessels and waterfront facilities.

E.O. 11490 Assigns emergency preparedness functions to Federal departments and agencies.

Reorganization Plan 26 of 1950 Transferred functions to the Secretary of the Treasury, which were subsequently transferred to the Department of Transportation by the Department of Transportation Act (P.L. 89-670, Oct. 15, 1966, now codified as 49 U.S.C. 101 - 3103).

9. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Part 6	Protection and Security of Vessels, Harbors, and Waterfront Facilities
33 CFR Part 122	Security of Vessels
33 CFR Part 165	Regulated Navigation Areas and Limited Access Areas
33 CFR Part 125	Identification Credentials for Persons Requiring Access to Waterfront Facilities or Vessels.

See also: 8.A. Port Safety, General

CHAPTER 10. RECREATIONAL BOATING SAFETY

A. Safety Standards Regulations

The Coast Guard is authorized to establish national construction and performance standards for recreational boats and their associated equipment. Regulatory authority extends to establishing minimum safety standards for boats and associated equipment, establishing procedures and tests to measure conformance with standards, and establishing requirements for the installation, carrying, or using of associated equipment on boats, including personal flotation devices and fire extinguishers. Additionally, boating accidents must be reported in specified instances, and these accidents are subject to investigation by the Coast Guard.

Compliance monitoring is conducted by the Coast Guard by testing boat types and appropriate associated equipment, and by processing all reported boat declarations. The Coast Guard is empowered to require a manufacturer to notify first purchasers regarding any boat or associated equipment that fails to comply with established standards or regulations or that contains a defect that creates a substantial risk of personal injury to the public, and to correct the defect or failure to comply at the manufacturer's sole cost and expense.

46 U.S.C. 4101-4106 Authorize the Coast Guard to establish and enforce safety requirements for certain motorboats with regard to lights, whistles or other sound producing devices, bells, life preservers, fire extinguishers, flame arrestors, and ventilation.

46 U.S.C. 4301-4308, 4311 Contain the basic authority for the Coast Guard to establish national standards for recreational boats and their associated equipment, the requirements for prescribing regulations and standards, Federal preemption, and prohibited acts.

46 U.S.C. 4309-4310 Authorize the Coast Guard to conduct a compliance inspection program for the manufacturers of boats and associated equipment, and to require defect notification, recall, and correction under specified conditions.

46 U.S.C. 6301-6307 Authorizes the Coast Guard to investigate marine casualties.

46 U.S.C. 13110 Authorizes the establishment of the National Boating Safety Advisory Council and specifies its membership.

10.A. continued

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Subchapter S	Boating Safety
33 CFR Subchapter C	Uninspected Vessels

See also:	3.D.	Safety Standards on Uninspected U.S. Vessels

10.B. Public Education, Information and Training

Before a State may receive Federal funds, it must have an approved boating safety program which must include, among other things, a boating safety education program. Additionally, the Coast Guard is authorized to use its personnel and those of the Coast Guard Auxiliary to assist the States and other interested public and private agencies in the planning, development, and execution of boating safety programs.

In this regard, the Coast Guard Auxiliary promotes safety and efficiency in the operation of boats and fosters a wider knowledge of, and better compliance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing the operation of boats.

Further, the Coast Guard collects, publishes, and distributes information concerning Coast Guard boating safety activities and coordinates a national boating safety education program, and encourages a nationwide offering of boating safety courses in the public schools. Public information is provided through media campaigns, the annual proclamation of a National Safe Boating Week by the President, participation in boat shows, and through the dissemination of printed information. The Coast Guard trains its own personnel in enforcement, as well as other Federal, State, and local enforcement personnel.

14 U.S.C. 89 Contains the general law enforcement authority of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to collect, publish, and distribute information regarding its operations and authorizes training necessary or desirable for the good of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 141 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist the States and political subdivisions upon request.

14 U.S.C. 148 Authorizes Coast Guard personnel to be detailed in connection with maritime instruction and training by the States.

14 U.S.C. 822 States the general purposes of the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

46 U.S.C. 6101-6102 Authorizes the collection, analysis, and publishing of reports, information, and statistics relating to boating casualties.

10.B. continued

46 U.S.C. 13101 Establishes the requirement that a State's boating safety program must be accepted before Federal funds may be obtained from the Coast Guard.

46 U.S.C. 13102 Establishes the required content for State boating safety programs.

46 U.S.C. 13105 Establishes what may be included in State programs which expend funds for boating safety.

46 U.S.C. 13109 Provides for consultation and cooperation among the Coast Guard, State, and private parties in promoting boating safety.

46 App. U.S.C. 1295-1295g Authorizes assistance to the State maritime academies.

See also: 1.K. Public Affairs

10.C. Coast Guard Auxiliary

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a nonmilitary organization which is authorized by statute to assist the Coast Guard in promoting safety, in effectuating water rescues, in promoting efficiency in the operation of boats, and in fostering a wider knowledge of and better compliance with boating laws, rules, and regulations. The Coast Guard Auxiliary accomplishes these tasks by conducting public education programs, by giving courtesy marine examinations, and by performing varied operations involving marine regattas and search and rescue.

14 U.S.C. 821-832 Contain the basic authority for the Coast Guard Auxiliary, its purpose, and authority for its administration by the Coast Guard, including assignment and performance of duty.

14 U.S.C. 891-894 Contain various administrative provisions applicable to the Coast Guard Auxiliary.

Primary Applicable CFR Part:

33 CFR Part 5	Coast Guard Auxiliary

See also: Chapter 12	Search and Rescue

10.D. Enforcement

The Coast Guard is authorized to enforce the laws pertaining to boating safety and to assist and cooperate with the States in enforcement. In so doing, the Coast Guard may board vessels to enforce Federal boating laws pertaining to boat numbering and equivalent requirements.

Additionally, the Coast Guard may direct the correction of especially hazardous conditions or may cite the operator for use of a vessel in a negligent manner, and may terminate the use of an unsafe boat and prohibit a manifestly unsafe voyage.

A manufacturer may be directed to comply with construction standards and implementing regulations and may be cited for failure to furnish a required notification or to remedy a defect. The Coast Guard may impose civil penalties for individual or manufacturer violations and may seek criminal sanctions.

Finally, the Coast Guard is authorized, in the interest of safety, to enforce regulations it promulgates authorizing marine parades and regattas.

14 U.S.C. 89 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to board vessels on the high seas and on waters over which the United States has jurisdiction for the prevention, detection, and suppression of violations of laws of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes training necessary or desirable for the good of the Coast Guard.

31 U.S.C. 9701 Authorizes fees and charges for Government service and things of value.

33 U.S.C. 1233 Authorizes the Coast Guard to regulate and enforce marine parades and regattas.

46 U.S.C. 4106, 4311 Authorize the Coast Guard to impose civil penalties for violations of safety requirements.

46 U.S.C. 4301-4311 Contain the various required or prohibited acts, including specified exemptions pertaining to the manufacture and use of boats and their associated equipment.

46 U.S.C. 13108 Authorizes the Coast Guard to have access to State records pertaining to Federal grants for State boating safety programs for the purpose of auditing.

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Subchapter H	Regattas and Marine Parades.

10.E. State Liaison

The Coast Guard is authorized to consult, advise, assist, and cooperate with the States and other interested public and private agencies in the planning, development, and execution of boating safety programs, to promulgate a standard State vessel numbering system, to establish and administer a Federal financial assistance program to encourage greater State participation and consistency in boating safety efforts, and to prescribe a uniform vessel casualty reporting system. The Coast Guard is responsible for encouraging uniformity of Federal and State boating laws and regulations and for fostering cooperation and assistance between the Federal Government and the States in developing, administering, and enforcing Federal and State laws and regulations pertaining to boating safety. The Coast Guard performs these tasks by establishing and maintaining contact with State officials and by monitoring ongoing State programs. Under the national recreational boating safety program, the Coast Guard assists the States through Federal financial assistance to enhance their recreational boating safety efforts.

14 U.S.C. 141 Generally authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist the States and political subdivisions upon request.

14 U.S.C. 148 Authorizes Coast Guard personnel to be detailed in connection with maritime instruction and training by the States.

46 U.S.C. 4303 Authorizes the delegation of various examination, inspection, and testing functions to the States and others.

46 U.S.C. 4306 Establishes Federal preemption of the States with regard to the issuance of specified standards and equipment requirements.

46 U.S.C. 6101-6102 Requires the Coast Guard to establish a uniform vessel casualty reporting system and the States to submit certain reports.

46 U.S.C. 13101 Requires the Coast Guard to make contracts with and allocate and distribute Federal funds to States to assist them in developing, carrying out, and financing State recreational boating safety programs.

10.E. continued

46 U.S.C. 13103 Authorizes the Coast Guard to allocate and distribute a fixed proportion of Federal funds for the national boating safety activities on national non-profit public service organizations.

46 U.S.C. 13109 Authorizes the Coast Guard to advise, assist, and cooperate with the States and other interested public and private agencies in planning, developing, and carrying out boating safety programs.

Primary Applicable CFR Part:

33 CFR Subchapter S Boating Safety

10.F. Numbering

The Coast Guard is authorized to promulgate standard numbering systems for undocumented vessels equipped with propulsion machinery of any kind. If a state does not have an approved numbering system the Coast Guard administers numbering. The Coast Guard administers numbering systems in New Hampshire and Alaska.

46 U.S.C. 12301-12309 Contain authority to establish a standard numbering system and issue regulations for its administration.

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Part 173	Vessel Numbering and Casualty and Accident Reporting
33 CFR Part 174	State Numbering and Casualty Reporting Systems.

CHAPTER 11. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A. General

The Coast Guard is authorized to undertake research and development activities in support of its mission responsibilities in the areas of collision risk assessment and management, hazardous material characteristics and control (including liquefied natural gas), vessel fire protection, search and rescue, aids to navigation, ice operations, enforcement of laws and treaties, sewage and waste abatement, and personnel safety and survivability. Research and development efforts also include the development of vessel traffic services equipment and techniques, systems effectiveness analysis, and data processing. To accomplish these efforts, the Coast Guard cooperates with the Maritime Administration, other interested Federal agencies, and the maritime industry, and maintains a Research and Development Center and a shipboard Fire and Safety Testing Facility.

14 U.S.C. 2 States that one of the primary duties of the Coast Guard is the promulgation and enforcement of regulations for the promotion of the safety of life and property on the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 81 Authorizes the Coast Guard to develop and maintain electronic aids to navigation.

14 U.S.C. 88 Authorizes the Coast Guard to render aid to persons and property in distress.

14 U.S.C. 92 Authorizes the Secretary to do all things necessary to carry out the purposes of the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct experiments and investigations relating to the performance of Coast Guard functions; to establish and maintain shore stations; to collect, publish, and distribute information concerning Coast Guard operations; and to provide ice breaking facilities and services.

14 U.S.C. 94 Requires the Coast Guard to conduct oceanographic research and to cooperate with other government agencies as may be in the national interest.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize personnel and facilities to assist other Federal and State agencies on request.

11.A. continued

33 U.S.C. 1254 Authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct research with regard to equipment to receive, retain, treat, and discharge human waste on ships, with particular emphasis on recreational vessels.

49 U.S.C. 301(5) Directs the Secretary to promote and undertake research and development related to transportation.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in Marine Transportation Technology and Systems Research and Development (1981), TIAS 10172. Agreement with Canada providing for broad spectrum exchange of information and research data on ship design.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1981), TIAS 10222. Agreement with Finland providing for the exchange of design data and research results particularly with regard to ice capable ships.

11.B. Marine Environmental Protection

The Coast Guard is authorized to undertake research and development activity in support of its mission responsibilities including the development of all-weather oil and hazardous substance surveillance, detection, identification, removal, and disposal, and vessel sewage and waste abatement equipment and techniques. To accomplish these efforts, the Coast Guard cooperates with the Environmental Protection Agency and coordinates with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Maritime Administration. In addition, the Coast Guard maintains a Research and Development Center for special studies and assessments.

14 U.S.C. 92 Authorizes the Secretary to do all things necessary to carry out the purposes of title 14, U.S. Code, the Coast Guard.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct experiments and investigations relating to the performance of Coast Guard functions; to establish and maintain shore stations; and to collect, publish, and distribute information concerning Coast Guard operations.

14 U.S.C. 94 Authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct oceanographic research as may be in the national interest.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize personnel and facilities to assist other Federal and State agencies, on request.

33 U.S.C. 1254 Authorizes the Coast Guard and the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct oil removal research in the prevention, control, and elimination of oil and hazardous substances; and authorizes the Coast Guard to research with regard to equipment to receive, retain, treat, or discharge human wastes on ships, with particular emphasis on recreational vessels.

33 U.S.C. 1441-1442 Require the Secretary of Commerce to coordinate monitoring and research efforts in ocean dumping with the Coast Guard.

See also:		
	6.C.	Ocean Dumping
	6.D.	Oil Pollution Prevention.

11.C. Recreational Boating

The Coast Guard research and development activity in this area includes the development of criteria necessary to the preparation of minimum safety standards for boats and associated equipment, procedures and tests required to ensure conformance with established standards, and boat operator requirements. In addition, the Coast Guard approves equipment, including personal flotation devices, essential to the safety of personnel.

46 U.S.C. 4102 Authorizes the Coast Guard to establish and enforce safety requirements for certain motorboats with regard to lights, whistles, other sound producing devices, bells, life preservers, fire extinguishers, flame arrestors, and ventilation.

46 U.S.C. 4302 Requires the Coast Guard to consider relevant available boat safety standards, statistics, and data, including public and private research, development, testing, and evaluation in establishing a need for formulating and prescribing regulations and standards.

46 U.S.C. 4303 Authorizes the Coast Guard to conduct examination, inspection, and testing functions with regard to recreational boats and associated equipment.

See also: 10. Recreational Boating

11.D. International - Marine Safety and Environmental Protection

In support of national programs generally, and Coast Guard programs in particular, scientific and engineering expertise and technology are frequently obtained from and made available to other Federal and international agencies in an effort to prevent collisions at sea and to foster pollution abatement.

The Coast Guard also shares technology with Canada to improve vessel traffic services and ice breaking capability on the Great Lakes and pollution response and control.

14 U.S.C. 142 Authorizes the exchange of information with foreign governments, through the Secretary of State, and the suggestion of international conferences and collaboration on matters dealing with safety of life and property at sea.

33 USC 1223 Directs the Coast Guard to inform international organizations of designated port access routes or changes to port access routes and to seek international cooperation for their enforcement.

Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1977), 29 UST 3577, TIAS 9029. Agreement with the Netherlands. Produced a project agreement for development and operation of systems for vessel traffic management at sea and in harbors.

CHAPTER 12. SEARCH AND RESCUE

The Coast Guard is authorized to undertake search and rescue operations on, over, and under the high seas and on the navigable waters of the United States, and has search and rescue responsibility for the maritime region, which includes large areas of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Arctic Oceans. The Coast Guard maintains aircraft, vessels, and shore facilities to meet the United States maritime search and rescue requirements. It also operates the Automated Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue System (AMVER) to promote self-help by mariners. The Coast Guard also uses these facilities to pass medical information to distressed seamen and to provide emergency medical services.

The Coast Guard maintains facilities to monitor marine distress radio frequencies, including aircraft and marine distress frequencies.

14 U.S.C. 2 Specifies that a primary duty of the Coast Guard is to develop, establish, maintain, and operate rescue facilities for the promotion of safety on, under, and over the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

14 U.S.C. 88 Authorizes the Coast Guard to perform any and all acts necessary to rescue and aid persons, and protect and save property.

14 U.S.C. 90 Contains the general authorization for the Coast Guard to operate and maintain ocean stations for, among other things, search and rescue purposes.

14 U.S.C. 93 Authorizes the Coast Guard to maintain air and water patrols, to operate shore facilities, to move vessels from one place to another, to acquire and maintain small boats, to accept voluntary services in times of emergency, to save lives or protect property, to maintain data circuits, and to maintain radio transmitting and receiving stations.

14 U.S.C. 141 Authorizes the Coast Guard to utilize its personnel and facilities to assist Federal and State agencies, upon request.

14 U.S.C. 142 Authorizes the Coast Guard to exchange information and suggest international collaboration and conferences on matters dealing with the safety of life and property at sea.

12. continued

14 U.S.C. 147 Authorizes the Coast Guard to cooperate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the preparation and dissemination of weather information.

14 U.S.C. 147a Authorizes the Coast Guard to provide medical emergency helicopter transportation services.

14 U.S.C. 149 Authorizes the President to detail Coast Guard personnel to assist foreign governments.

14 U.S.C. 500 Authorizes Secretary to award lifesaving medals.

14 U.S.C. 654 Authorizes the Coast Guard to sell fuel and supplies to vessels.

14 U.S.C. 712 Authorizes the involuntary recall of Coast Guard Reservists for service during disaster, accident, or catastrophe.

14 U.S.C. 821-832 Authorize the Coast Guard Auxiliary and define one of its purposes as assisting the Coast Guard in search and rescue.

31 U.S.C. 1342 Authorizes acceptance of voluntary services in emergencies involving safety of human life or the protection of property.

42 U.S.C. 5146 On direction of the President in any major disaster or emergency, Federal agencies are authorized to provide extraordinary assistance.

46 U.S.C. 2304 Require reporting of lost or imperiled vessels.

46 App. U.S.C. 721-731 Deal with wrecks, and preclude Coast Guard personnel from sharing in salvage rights.

46 App. U.S.C. 738a Deals with the International Ice Patrol.

Agreement on the Exchange of Personnel Between the United States Department of Transportation and the Netherlands Ministry of Transportation, unpublished.

Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (1968), 19 UST 7570, TIAS 6599, 672 UNTS 119. A multilateral agreement to render assistance to personnel of space craft in distress owing to accident, distress, emergency or unintended landing.

12. continued

Agreement Relating to Cooperation Between the United States and Canada in Air Search and Rescue Operations along the Common Boundary (1949), 63 Stat. 2328, TIAS 1882, 6 Bevans 478, 43 UNTS 119.

Agreement Supplementary to the Civil Air Transcript Agreement (1966), 17 UST 1909, TIAS 6135, 675 UNTS 24. A bilateral agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regarding search and rescue operations involving aircraft.

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Assistance and Salvage at Sea (1910), 37 Stat. 1658, TS 576, 1 Bevans 780. Multilateral agreement to render assistance to those in peril at sea.

Convention on International Civil Aviation (1944), 61 Stat. 1180,TIAS 1591, 3 Bevans 944, 15 UNTS 295. Protocols (1954), 8 UST 179, TIAS 3756, 320 UNTS 217; (1962), 26 UST 2374, TIAS 8162; (1968), 19 UST 7693, TIAS 6605, 740 UNTS 21; (1971), 26 UST 1061, TIAS 8092; (1974), 32 UST 322, TIAS 9702. Rectification (1969), 20 UST 718, TIAS 6681. Multi-lateral convention providing for the establishment, maintenance, and operation of search and rescue facilities in the territories of the contracting states.

Convention on the High Seas (1958), 13 UST 2312, TIAS 5200 450 UNTS 82. A multilateral convention requiring all vessels to render assistance to ships in distress.

International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979, with Annex, unpublished.

International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974(1974), TIAS 9700. Rectification (1982), TIAS 10626. Protocol (1978), TIAS 10009. A multilateral agreement which provides for assistance to distressed ships, aircraft, or survival craft; a coastal watch for persons in distress near signatory shores; and life saving signaling equipment and approved distress signals.

International Telecommunications Convention (1973) 28 UST 2495, TIAS 8572. A multilateral convention that specifies that international telecommunication services concerning the safety of life at sea, on land, in the air and outer space be given absolute priority over all other telecommunications.

12. continued

Memorandum of Agreement on the Exchange of Military Personnel Between the United States Navy and the Canadian Armed Forces (1975), 28 UST 9009, TIAS 8781.

Memorandum of Understanding on the Exchange of Personnel Between the United States Coast Guard and the Royal Air Force (1983). Agreement with the United Kingdom.

Memorandum of Agreement on the Exchange of Personnel Between the United States Coast Guard and the Royal Navy (1980), 32 UST 2403, TIAS 9849. Agreement with the United Kingdom.

Treaty for Sending of Vessels for Purposes of Assistance and Salvage (1935), 49 Stat. 3359, TS 905, 9 Bevans 1015, 168 LNTS 135. Treaty to facilitate assistance to and salvage of vessels within each other's territorial waters. Agreement with Mexico.

Treaty Providing for Reciprocal Rights for United States and Canada in Matters of Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking and Salvage (1908), 35 Stat. 2035, TS 502, 12 Bevans 314. Bilateral agreement with Canada concerning the use of vessels in search and rescue on the Great Lakes, St. Lawrence Seaway and within thirty miles of the border in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Primary Applicable CFR Parts:

33 CFR Part 13	Decorations, Medals, Ribbons, and Similar Devices
33 CFR Subpart 1.25	Fees for Service to the Public.

STATUTE	APPLICABLE CFR PARTS	SECTION
1 U.S.C. 112	22 CFR 181	5.A
5 U.S.C. 502		1.C
5 U.S.C. 552	33 CFR 1, 3, 146, 161; 46 CFR 2, 4, 5, 50, 52-59, 63, 71, 91, 162, 175, 189; 49 CFR 7	1.K
5 U.S.C. 3551		1.C
5 U.S.C. 5534		1.C
5 U.S.C. 6323		1.C
8 U.S.C. 185		6.A
8 U.S.C. 1182		6.A
8 U.S.C. 1281-1287	8 CFR 251-253, 280	6.A
8 U.S.C. 1321-1330	8 CFR 237, 274, 280	6.A
10 U.S.C. 101	32 CFR 158, 198	1.C, 1.E
10 U.S.C. 175		1.C
10 U.S.C. 261	32 CFR 114	1.C, 1.E
10 U.S.C. 262		1.C, 1.E
10 U.S.C. 263-290	32 CFR 44, 76, 101, 114, 115, 725, 730; 33 CFR 8	1.E
10 U.S.C. 265		1.C, 1.H
10 U.S.C. 280	32 CFR 76	1.C, 1.H, 1.I
10 U.S.C. 371-378	32 CFR 213	6.A
10 U.S.C. 502		1.I
10 U.S.C. 502-509		1.G
10 U.S.C. 510-512	32 CFR 92, 100, 101, 103, 114, 132, 888	1.I

10 U.S.C. 510-519	32 CFR 92, 100, 101, 103, 114. 132, 888	1.C
10 U.S.C. 520		1.G
10 U.S.C. 593	32 CFR 100	1.H, 1.L, 1.M
10 U.S.C. 597		1.M
10 U.S.C. 600		1.H, 1.L
10 U.S.C. 651	32 CFR 50, 100, 114	1.C, 1.G
10 U.S.C. 652	32 CFR 114	1.I
10 U.S.C. 672	32 CFR 92	1.C, 1.H
10 U.S.C. 673		1.C
10 U.S.C. 673b		1.C
10 U.S.C. 674-675		1.C
10 U.S.C. 681		1.M
10 U.S.C. 701-707		1.J
10 U.S.C. 704-705		1.I
10 U.S.C. 713		1.I
10 U.S.C. 801-940	32 CFR 143, 630 See also: 28 CFR 527; 32 CFR 150, 527, 534, 536, 755, 765, 842, 883, 719, 884, 901; 33 CFR 25	1.C
10 U.S.C. 1001-1007	32 CFR 55, 725	1.C, 1.I
10 U.S.C. 1071-1092	28 CFR 15; 32 CFR 61, 199, 728, 732	1.B
10 U.S.C. 1074a		1.C
10 U.S.C. 1161-1163	32 CFR 41, 725, 730	1.C, 1.H, 1.M
10 U.S.C. 1164-1166		1.M

10 U.S.C. 1169-1173	32 CFR 41	1.M
10 U.S.C. 1201-1211	32 CFR 114, 725	1.M
10 U.S.C. 1293-1305		1.M
10 U.S.C. 1331-1337	32 CFR 114	1.C, 1.M
10 U.S.C. 1401-1406		1.C
10 U.S.C. 1401-1408		1.M
10 U.S.C. 1431-1481	32 CFR 48, 716	1.C
10 U.S.C. 1552-1554	32 CFR 70, 723, 724, 725, 865; 33 CFR 53; 49 CFR 1	1.M
10 U.S.C. 2131		1.C
10 U.S.C. 2511		1.E
10 U.S.C. 2571	32 CFR 736, 623	1.E
10 U.S.C. 6148	32 CFR 725, 728, 732	1.C
10 U.S.C. 6323		1.M
14 U.S.C. 1		1.A, 1.E
14 U.S.C. 2	33 CFR 1, 26, 80; 46 CFR 4, 31, 37, 50, 55, 71, 79, 91, 99, 105, 162, 182, 189	1.A, 1.D, 1.E, 2.C, 2.E, 2.G, 3.K, 4.A, 4.B, 6.A, 6.B, 6.D, 7.A, 8.C, 11.A, 12
14 U.S.C. 3		1.A, 1.D, 1.E
14 U.S.C. 4		1.A, 1.D, 1.E
14 U.S.C. 5		1.A
14 U.S.C. 41-52		1.A
14 U.S.C. 41a		1.C, 1.H
14 U.S.C. 42		1.C, 1.H

14 U.S.C. 81	33 CFR 60, 62, 64, 66, 74	1.A, 2.C, 2.E, 2.G, 11.A
14 U.S.C. 82		1.A, 2.G
14 U.S.C. 83	33 CFR 64, 66, 67	1.A, 2.E, 2.F
14 U.S.C. 84	33 CFR 70, 118	1.A, 2.E
14 U.S.C. 85	33 CFR 64, 66, 67, 74, 117, 118	1.A, 2.E, 2.F
14 U.S.C. 86	33 CFR 60, 70	1.A, 2.E, 2.F
14 U.S.C. 88		1.A, 11.A, 12
14 U.S.C. 89		1.A, 3.K, 6.A, 6.B, 6.D, 8.A, 10.B, 10.D
14 U.S.C. 90		1.A, 2.D, 7.B, 12
14 U.S.C. 91		1.A, 8.C
14 U.S.C. 92	33 CFR 17, 45, 50, 51, 60, 64, 66, 67, 70, 76, 105, 118	1.A, 2.C, 7.A, 11.A, 11.B
14 U.S.C. 93	33 CFR 24	1.A, 1.B, 1.D, 1.L, 2.C, 2.E, 2.G, 3.K, 4.A, 4.B, 6.A, 6.B, 6.D, 7.A, 10.B, 10.D, 11.A, 11.B, 12
	46 CFR 4	4.A, 4.B, 6.A, 6.B, 6.C, 6.D, 7.A, 11.A, 12
14 U.S.C. 94		7.A, 11.A

14 U.S.C. 141	33 CFR 24, 74	2.C, 2.G, 4.A, 4.B, 5.C., 6.A, 6.B, 6.D, 7.A, 7.B, 7.C, 10.B, 10.H, 11.A, 11.B, 12
14 U.S.C. 142		2.G, 5.A, 6.B, 11.D, 12
14 U.S.C. 143		3.K, 3.O, 6.A, 6.B
14 U.S.C. 144-145		1.E, 1.L
14 U.S.C. 147		1.D, 2.C, 7.A, 7.B, 12
14 U.S.C.147a		12
14 U.S.C. 148	33 CFR 24	1.L, 3.P, 10.B, 10.E
14 U.S.C. 149		2.G, 5.B, 6.E, 12
14 U.S.C. 150		5.B, 6.B
14 U.S.C. 181-195	33 CFR 40	1.L
14 U.S.C. 182-194		1.F
14 U.S.C. 195		5.C
14 U.S.C. 211-212		1.M
14 U.S.C. 211-214		1.F, 1.L
14 U.S.C. 251-262		1.F
14 U.S.C. 271-277		1.F
14 U.S.C. 276		1.C, 1.H
14 U.S.C. 281-286		1.M
14 U.S.C. 288-293		1.M

14 U.S.C. 301		11.A
14 U.S.C. 321-327		1.M
14 U.S.C. 336		1.L
14 U.S.C. 350-351	33 CFR 45	1.G, 1.L
14 U.S.C. 352		1.G
14 U.S.C. 353-362		1.M
14 U.S.C. 359		1.E
14 U.S.C. 365-367		1.G
14 U.S.C. 421-425		1.M
14 U.S.C. 468		1.L
14 U.S.C. 469		1.L
14 U.S.C. 470		1.L
14 U.S.C. 471		1.L
14 U.S.C. 500	33 CFR 13	12
14 U.S.C. 511		1.J
14 U.S.C. 631		1.A, 1.B, 2.E, 2.F
14 U.S.C. 632	33 CFR 1, 3, 74; 46 CFR 1, 2, 31, 32, 50, 54, 55, 70, 71, 91, 98, 107-110, 146, 148, 150, 151, 153-154a, 159-162, 164, 182, 189, 194	1.B, 1.E
14 U.S.C. 633	33 CFR 1-3, 5, 8, 13, 17, 25, 40, 60, 62, 64, 66, 67, 70, 72, 74, 114-118, 145, 154, 159, 161; 46 CFR 1, 4, 5, 14, 26, 31, 37, 50, 52-57, 59, 63, 71, 79, 91, 99, 105, 111, 162, 189, 401	1.B, 1.E, 8.C
14 U.S.C. 634		3.K, 6.A

14 U.S.C. 635		1.B
14 U.S.C. 637		3.K, 6.A, 6.B, 6.D
14 U.S.C. 641	33 CFR 1, 24, 76	1.B
14 U.S.C. 642	33 CFR 70, 74	2.E
14 U.S.C. 643		2.E, 2.G
14 U.S.C. 650		1.B
14 U.S.C. 651		1.B
14 U.S.C. 653		2.E
14 U.S.C. 654	33 CFR 1	12
14 U.S.C. 701-713		1.C
14 U.S.C. 701-746		1.E
14 U.S.C. 712		12
14 U.S.C. 720-746		1.C, 1.H
14 U.S.C. 728		1.F
14 U.S.C. 821-832	33 CFR 5	10.C, 12
14 U.S.C. 822		10.B
14 U.S.C. 891-894	33 CFR 5 See also: 33 CFR 1	1.E, 10.C
15 U.S.C. 71-77	17 CFR 200-203, 210, 229, 230, 239-241, 249, 250, 259, 260, 269, 270, 274, 275, 285; 19 CFR 159	6.A
15 U.S.C. 1176-1178		6.A
16 U.S.C. 743a		6.B
16 U.S.C. 773-773k	15 CFR 904	6.B
16 U.S.C. 776-766f	50 CFR 219, 371	6.B

16 U.S.C. 781-785	50 CFR 219	6.B
16 U.S.C. 916-9161	50 CFR 219 See also: 50 CFR 351, 230	6.B
16 U.S.C. 951-961	50 CFR 219, 280	6.B
16 U.S.C. 971-971n	50 CFR 285, 611 See also: 15 CFR 904 50 CFR 210, 219	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1021-1032	15 CFR 904 50 CFR 210, 219	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1100-1100a-3		6.B
16 U.S.C. 1100b-1100b.10		6.B
16 U.S.C. 1151-1187	50 CFR 215, 219	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1361-1407	15 CFR 904; 50 CFR 18, 82, 216, 219 230, 403 See also: 50 CFR 611, 12, 17	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1431-1434	15 CFR 904, 922, 929, 935-938; 50 CFR 219 See also: 15 CFR 924, 929	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1456	15 CFR 925; 30 CFR 250	6.B
16 U.S.C. 1531-1543	50 CFR 17, 23, 81, 217-222, 225 See also: 7 CFR 277, 650; 15 CFR 904; 23 CFR 771; 30 CFR 212; 43 CFR 3480, 8340; 50 CFR 12, 14, 226, 227, 230, 402, 424, 450-453	6.B

16 U.S.C. 1801-1882	15 CFR 904; 50 CFR 621, 662, 674 See also: 16 CFR 601, 602, 603, 611, 620, 651-658, 661, 671, 672, 680	6.B
16 U.S.C. 2401-2412	45 CFR 670	6.B
16 U.S.C. 3371-3378	15 CFR 904; 50 CFR 11-13	6.B
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46 U.S.C. 13105		10.B
46 U.S.C. 13107		10.D
46 U.S.C. 13109		10.B, 10.E

46 U.S.C. 13110	33 CFR 173, 174	10.A
46 App. U.S.C. 1 Note	33 CFR 19; 46 CFR 2, 6	3.A
46 App. U.S.C. 3	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 66, 67, 69	3.M, 3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 14		3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 71-83k	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 69	3.M
46 App. U.S.C. 86-88i	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 2, 12, 42, 45, 46, 50, 54, 56, 58, 61, 72-74, 92, 93, 107-113, 175, 177, 190, 191, 196	3.B
46 App. U.S.C. 86h		3.B
46 App. U.S.C. 88f	46 CFR 42	3.B
46 App. U.S.C. 277	46 CFR 67	6.A
46 App. U.S.C. 457		
46 App. U.S.C. 676-677	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 14	3.O
46 App. U.S.C. 721-731	22 CFR 86	12
46 App. U.S.C. 738-738d	33 CFR 105	4.C
46 App. U.S.C. 738a	33 CFR 105	7.A, 12
46 App. U.S.C. 802	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 67, 316, 355, 548	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 808	19 CFR; 46 CFR 67, 221	3.N,6.A
46 App. U.S.C. 835-840	46 CFR 67, 221	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 877		
46 App. U.S.C. 883-883b	19 CFR 4, 171; 46 CFR 66, 67, 68	3.N

46 App. U.S.C. 883-1	19 CFR 4; 46 CFR 44, 67, 68	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 911-941	19 CFR 24; 46 CFR 67, 536	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 961	46 CFR 67, 221	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 1011-1014	46 CFR 66, 67	3.N
46 App. U.S.C. 1131	46 CFR 262	
46 App. U.S.C. 1295-1295g	46 CFR 310	3.P, 10.B
47 U.S.C. 21-39		6.A
49 U.S.C. 101		4.A, 4.B
49 U.S.C. 108	12 CFR 545; 14 CFR 1, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 36, 39, 43, 45, 47, 61, 63, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 107, 109, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 150-152, 159, 169, 171, 183, 185, 191, 198, 199, 525; 23 CFR 1, 450, 650, 660, 713, 771, 790, 795, 1204; 33 CFR 1-3, 8, 13, 19, 23, 25, 52, 62, 66, 67, 72, 81, 82, 85, 92-98, 100, 109, 110, 114-118, 127, 140, 144, 147, 151, 161, 163, 165; 44 CFR 403; 46 CFR 1, 2, 4-7, 10, 12, 14, 24-26, 30-38, 40, 42-46, 50, 52-59, 61, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70-80, 90-99, 105, 107-113, 147, 148, 151, 154a, 157, 159-164, 166-168, 175-197, 401-403; 49 CFR 1, 3, 5, 7-10, 71, 81, 93, 95, 99, 101, 106, 107, 173, 179, 195, 209, 240, 216, 225, 228-233, 235, 236, 240, 255, 256, 258, 260, 266, 268, 301, 310, 389-391, 393-397, 399, 501, 511, 512, 520, 523, 525-527, 531, 533, 535, 537, 553, 555, 557, 601	1.A, 1.B

49 U.S.C. 301(5)	49 CFR 1010, 1056, 1063, 1064	11.A
49 U.S.C. 781-789	27 CFR 70, 72, 296; 31 CFR 401	6.A
49 U.S.C. 1801-1812	14 CFR 13; 46 CFR 91, 146, 150, 153; 49 CFR 106, 107, 171-179, 190, 192, 195, 209, 301, 386, 391	8.E
49 U.S.C. 1808	14 CFR 13; 46 CFR 146; 49 CFR 106, 107, 171-179, 209	3.K
50 U.S.C. 191-195	33 CFR 6, 122, 125, 165; 35 CFR 129	6.A, 10.C
50 U.S.C. 191	33 CFR 6, 122, 125, 165	9
50 U.S.C. 191a		9, 1.E
50 U.S.C. 192		9
50 U.S.C. 198	46 CFR 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 12, 25, 31-38, 40, 46, 50, 52-59, 61, 63, 68, 70-79, 90-99, 108, 109, 113, 147, 157, 160-164, 167, 170-174, 180, 182, 192, 196	3.N

NOTE: Some CFR citations for sections of subtitle II of title 46, United States Code (46 U.S.C. 2110-13110), are to CFR parts that cite sections of the uncodified title 46 that were repealed by the codification; *e.g.* 46 U.S.C. 3702 lists CFR provisions that cite 46 U.S.C. 391a. These CFR parts may or may not actually relate to the new codified section.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS	SECTION
Agreement Adopting, with Certain Modifications, the Rules and Method of Procedure Recommended in the Award the North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration (1912), TS 572.	6.B
Agreement Between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty Regarding Status of Their Forces (1951), 4 UST 1792.	1.E
Agreement Concerning Assistance to be Rendered on a Reimbursable Basis by the United States Coast Guard in the Event of Major Oil Spills (1968), 27 UST 3788.	6.E
Agreement Concerning Four OMEGA Navigation System Monitoring Stations in Canada (1978), 30 UST 2840.	2.G
Agreement Concerning Installation of a Loran-C Transmitting Station at BO, Norway and Loran-C Monitor Stations On Jan Mayen Island and at Homstad, Norway (1961).	2.G
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1903.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1977), 28 UST 6769.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 29 UST 387.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 29 UST 823.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1681.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1976), 28 UST 1847.	6.B

Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1977), 28 UST 3787.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1979), 31 UST 4859.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1979), 31 UST 5893.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1980), TIAS 9929.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1981), TIAS 10077.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1982), TIAS 10480.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1982), TIAS 10571.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, (1982) TIAS 10581.	6.B
Agreement Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States (1983), TIAS 10687.	6.B
Agreement for a Cooperative Vessel Traffic Management System for the Juan de Fuca Region (1979), 32 UST 377.	8.D
Agreement for Cooperation on Defense and Economy in Accordance with Articles II and III of the North Atlantic Treaty (1980) TIAS 9901.	2.G
Agreement for Promotion of Safety on the Great Lakes by Means of Radio (1974), 25 UST 935.	2.B

Agreement for the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of a Loran-C Station in New Foundland (1964), 15 UST 1835.	2.G
Agreement Negotiated with a Flag State for a Special Arrangement Permitting Assertion of Jurisdiction Against Their Flag Vessels for Purposes of Enforcing Law in Accordance with 22 U.S.C. 2291.	6.A
Agreement of Cooperation Regarding Pollution of the Marine Environment by Discharges of Hydrocarbons and Other Hazardous Substances (1980) TIAS 10021.	6.E,6.F
Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality, (1978), 30 UST 1383.	6.D
Agreement on the Conservation of Polar Bears (1982), TIAS 8409.	6.B
Agreement on the Exchange of Personnel Between the United States Department of Transportation and the Netherlands M.O.T.	12
Agreement on the IALA Maritime Buoyage System (1982).	2.E.
Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts, and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (1968), 19 UST 7570.	12
Agreement Regarding Financial Support of the North Atlantic Ice Patrol (1956), 7 UST 1969.	4.C
Agreement Regarding the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of an OMEGA Navigational Station at Bratland, Norway (1971), 22 UST 1718.	2.G
Agreement Relating to Cooperation Between the United States and Canada in Air Search and Rescue Operations Along the Common Boundary (1949), TIAS 1882.	12
Agreement Relating to Coordination Between the United States and Canadian Coast Guards of Icebreaking Operations in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway System (1980), TIAS 9950.	4.A

Agreement Relating to Establishment of a Cooperative Program of Interdiction and Selective Return of Certain Haitian Immigrants and Vessels Involved in Illegal Transport of Persons Coming from Haiti (1981), TIAS 10241.	6.A
Agreement Relating to Fishing Off The Mexican Coasts.	6.B
Agreement Relating to the Consideration of Claims Resulting from Damage to Fishing Vessels or Gear and Measures to Prevent Fishing Conflicts (1973), 24 UST 669.	6.B
Agreement Relating to the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Loran-C Station in the Vicinity of Williams Lake, British Columbia (1976), 27 UST 2611.	2.G
Agreement Relating to the Establishment of an OMEGA Navigation Facilitiy in Southeastern Australia (1977), 29 UST 2843.	2.G
Agreement Relating to the Establishment of an OMEGA Navigational Station in Chubut Province, Argentina (1970), 21 UST 2966.	2.G
Agreement Relating to the Establishment of Pollution Contingency Plans for Spill of Oil and Other Noxious Substances (1974), 25 UST 1280.	6.E, 6.F
Agreement Relating to the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of an OMEGA Navigational Aid Station in Japan (1972), 23 UST 25.	2.G
Agreement Relating to the Establishment, Operation, and Maintenance of an OMEGA Navigational Station (1973), 25 UST 1114.	2.G
Agreement Supplementary to the Civil Air Transport Agreement (1966), TIAS 6135.	12
Agreement to Facilitate the Interdiction by the United States of Vessels of the United Kingdom Suspected by Trafficking in Drugs (1981), TIAS 10296.	6.A

Agreement Under Article VI of the Treaty of Mutual Cooperational Security Regarding Facilities and Areas and the Status of United States Armed Forces in Japan (1960), 11 UST 1652.	1.E
Amended Agreement for the Establishment of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (1961), 13 UST 2511.	6.B
Antarctic Treaty (1959), 12 UST 794.	4.B
Arrangment for Icelandic Operation of Loran-C Monitor Facility at United States Naval Station, Keflawik, Iceland (1975), 27 UST 4097.	2.G
Bilateral Infrastructure Agreement (1954).	2.G
Convention (ILO No. 55) Concerning the Liability of the Shipowner in Case of Sickness, Injury, or Death of Seamen (1936), T.S. 951.	3.O
Convention (ILO No. 53) Concerning the Minimum Requirement of Professional Capacity for Masters and Officers on Board Merchant Ships (1936), TS 950.	3.F
Convention (ILO No. 58) Fixing the Minimum Age for Admission of Children to Employment at Sea (1936), TS 952.	3.I
Convention for the Conservation of Antartic Seals (1972), 29 UST 441.	6.B
Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic (1982), TIAS 10789.	6.B
Convention for the Conservation of Shrimp, TIAS 4312.	6.B
Convention for the Establishment of an Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (1949), 1 UST 230.	6.B
Convention for the Extension to Halibut Fishing Vessels of Port Privileges on the Pacific Coast of the United of America and Canada (1950), 1 UST 536.	6.B

Convention for the Preservation of the Halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea (1953), 5 UST 5.	6.B
Convention for the Protection, Preservation, and Extension of the Salmon Fishery of the Fraser River System (1930) TS 918.	6.B
Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with Respect to Assistance and Salvage at Sea (1910), TS 576.	12
Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic (1965), 18 UST 411.	5.A
Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of the High Sea (1966), 17 UST 138.	6.B
Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries (1954), 6 UST 2836. Amendments (1966), 18 UST 1402.	6.B
Convention on International Civil Aviation (1944), TIAS 1591.	12
Convention on Psychotropic Substances (1971), 32 UST 543.	6.A
Convention on the Conservation of Antartic Marine Living Resources (1980), TIAS 10240.	6.B
Convention on the Continental Shelf (1958), 15 UST 471.	3.L, 6.A
Convention on the High Seas (1958), 13 UST 2313.	3.N, 6.A, 12
Convention on the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (1948), 9 UST 621.	5.A
Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972 (1972), 28 UST 3459.	2.H
Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter (1972), 26 UST 301.	6.C, 6.F
Convention on the Territorial Sea and Continguous Zone (1958), 15 UST 1606.	6.A

Customs Convention on Containers (1956), 20 UST 301.	6.A
Customs Convention on International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (1975).	6.A
Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals (1957), 8 UST 2283.	6.B
International Agreement Regarding the Maintenance of Certain Lights in the Red Sea (1962), 17 UST 2145.	2.E
International Convention for Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil (1954), 12 UST 2989, TIAS 4900, 327 UNTS 3.	6.D, 6.F
International Convention for Safe Containers (1972), 29 UST 3707.	8.E
International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (1966), 20 UST 2887.	6.B
International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean (1952), 4 UST 380	6.B
International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1973 (1973), 12 ILM 1319.	6.D, 6.F
International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling (1946), TIAS 1849.	6.B
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1960 (1960), 16 UST 185.	3.E
International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974 (1974), TIAS 9700.	3.E, 4.C, 12
International Convention on Load Lines 1966 (1966), 18 UST 1857.	3.M
International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (1979).	12
International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships 1969 (1969), TIAS 10490.	3.M

International Convention Relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties (1969), 26 UST 765.	6.E
International Telecommunications Convention (1973), 28 UST 2845.	12
Marine Pollution Contingency Plan for the Island States and Territories for the Wider Caribbean Region (1984).	6.E
Memorandum of Agreement Concerning a Loran-C Transmitting Station on the Isle of Sylt (Schleswig-Holstein) (1962).	2.G
Memorandum of Agreement on the Exchange of Military Personnel Between the United States Navy and the Canadian Armed Forces (1975), 28 UST 9009.	12
Memorandum of Agreement on the Exchange of Personnel Between the United States Coast Guard and the Royal Navy (1980), 32 UST 2403.	12
Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in Marine Transportation, Technology and Systems Research and Development (1981), TIAS 10172.	8.D, 11.A
Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1971), 29 UST 3577.	8.D, 11.D
Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Cooperation in the Field of Transportation (1981), TIAS 10222.	4.B, 11.A
Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Operation and Maintenance of OMEGA Station Le Reunion (1981), TIAS 10176.	2.G
Memorandum of Understanding on the Exchange of Personnel Between the U.S. Coast Guard and the Royal Air Force (1983).	12
Northeast Atlantic Fisheries Convention, 486 UNTS 157.	6.B

Plan of Operation of United Nations Special Fund Project on Caribbean Fishery Development (1960), 19 UST 4938.	6.A
Protocol Relating to the Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Marine Pollution by Substances Other Than Oil (1973), TIAS 10561.	6.F
Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (1961), 18 UST 1407.	6.A
Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality and Operation of the Panama Canal (1977), TIAS 10029.	1.E
Treaty for the Sending of Vessels for Purposes of Assistance and Salvage (1935), TS 905.	12
Treaty on Pacific Coast Albacore Tuna Vessels and Port Privileges (1981), TIAS 10057.	6.B
Treaty Providing for Reciprocal Rights for United States and Canada in Matters of Conveyance of Prisoners and Wrecking and Salvage (1908), TS 502.	6.A, 12
Treaty Relating to the Boundary Waters and Questions Arising Along the Boundary Between the United States and Canada (1909), TS 548.	6.A
U.S./Canada Hull Identification Number Agreement.	3.B
U.S./France Cooperative Agreement on Oceanography.	6.F
U.S./U.S.S.R Environmental Agreement; Project 02.06-11 Prevention and Cleanup of Pollution of the Marine Environment from Shipping (1976).	6.E, 6.F

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Dept. of Defense-Dept. of Navy	01/12/76	Memorandum of Understanding-protection of offshore assets		Plans Evaluation Division
Dept. of Navy	04/25/77	Memorandum of Agreement for conducting Ship Safety Surveys	Reimbursable	Safety Programs Division
DOL (OSHA)	02/14/80	Occupational Health Standards for Workplaces Aboard Inspected Vessels	- - -	Safety Programs Division
Dept. of Commerce NOAA, National Ocean Survey	01/22/79	Memorandum of Agreement-for chart updating and Aids to Navigation Programs	- - -	Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs
Dept of Navy, CNO	06/14/80	Interservice Support Agreement-for Coast Guard Exhibit space in Naval Aviation Museum	Reimbursable	Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Office Maintaining Cognizance
U.S. Navy	06/08/82	Support of Fleet Hometown News Center/High School News Center	Partial Reimbursement	Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs
Department of Defense	10/04/78	Memorandum of Understanding Training of Coast Guard Personnel	- - -	Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs
Department of Navy	03/15/83	Agreement governs Coast Guard occupancy of exhibit space in the Navy, Marine and Coast Guard Treasure Island Museum, San Francisco, CA	- - -	Office of Boating, Public and Consumer Affairs
Department of Navy	06/19/81	Memorandum of Understanding Advanced Marine Vehicle Technology Development	- - -	Office of Research & Development

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Department of Energy Argonne National Lab	07/08/83	Memorandum of Understanding Concerning Research and Development Cooperation in Spill Response Technology	Quarterly Billings	Office of Research & Development
Environmental Protection Agency	07/21/83	Interagency Agreement to Promote Cost Savings Through Joint Funding of "Development of Response Techniques for Discharges of Hazardous Chemicals that Sink	Reimbursement	Office of Reasearch & Development
Department of Commerce NOAA	08/08/83	Interagency Agreement to Promote Cost Savings by the Joint Funding of "Predictive Model for the Weathering of Oil in the Presence of Sea Ice	Reimbursement	Office of Research & Development
Department of Energy Bureau of Mines	08/23/83	Development of a Low Profile, Lightweight, Mixed Gas Breathing Apparatus	Reimbursement	Office of Research & Development
NASA	04/19/84	Advanced CG Radio Communications System using Aerospace Technology and Systems Concepts for the HCPE	Reimbursement	Office of Research and Development

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
NASA	06/08/83	Joint Satellite Communications Experiment	Reimbursement	Office of Research and Development
Dept of Commerce, NOAA	02/22/84	Development and Evaluation of Analytical Instruments and Personal Monitors for use during	Reimbursement	Office of Research and Development
EPA	12/23/84	Transfer of Canadian Oil Mop Arctic Skimmer to OHMSETT	- - -	Office of Research and Development
Dept of Energy	06/14/79	Interagency Agreement Federal Photovoltaic Utilization Program-conversion of selected aids to navigation to solar power	Reimbursable	Office of Engineering
NASA		Passive Solar-Support Center, Portsmouth (H-49520B)		Office of Engineering
NASA		Solar System-Yard, Locker Room (H-50220B)		Office of Engineering
NASA		Solar System-Academy, Roland Hall Pool (H-50219B)		Office of Engineering

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
NASA		Solar System-Training Center, Governor's Island (H-50213B)		Office of Engineering
DOD-Dept of the Navy	02/08/74	Integration of Coast Guard Accounting System into that of Navy under certain conditions		Comptroller
DOD-Dept of the Navy	12/29/61	Planning for Coast Guard facilities for mobilization		Comptroller
Dept. of Navy-Naval Supply Systems Command	05/29/75	Agreement on USCG stock points-Navy managed	Reimbursement	Comptroller
DOD-Defense Logistics Agency	10/16/75	Agreement on policies, and conditions by which USCG may obtain loans of equipment under management control of Defense Industrial Plant Equipment Center (DIPEC)	Reimbursement	Comptroller

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Naval Material Command	11/12/81	Basic Agreement for Interservice Logistic Support	Quarterly Billings	Comptroller
Military Traffic Management Command	06/20/83	Interservice Support Agreement between MTMC and U.S. Coast Guard	Monthly Billings	Comptroller
Dept of Health & Human Services	05/15/80	Memorandum of Understanding-to provide support for medical services to the U.S. Coast Guard	Nonreimbursable	Office of Health Services
Dept of Army, U.S. Army Medical Material Agency	08/26/80	Support Agreement for accomplishing interservice depot level maintenance on USCG owned medical equipment items and provide X-ray acceptance inspections at various USCG activities	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services
Veterans Administration	10/03/79	Medical Service Agreement for USCG personnel	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Veterans Administration	10/03/79	Medical Service Agreement for USCG personnel	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services
Department of Defense	09/01/82	OCHAMPUS	Reimbursement	Office of Health Services
Department of Health & Human Services Indian Health Service	09/30/82	Interservice Agreement Medical Support to Coast Guard Personnel in Specific Locations of Southeast Alaska	Reimbursement	Office of Health Services
Department of Defense OCHAMPUS	08/18/83	Memorandum of Understanding to Document the Responsibility of Both Agencies in the Operation of CHAMPUS for Coast Guard Beneficiaries	Reimbursement	Office of Health Services
Department of Defense OCHAMPUS	08/03/83	Memorandum of Understanding Contract for Claims Processing and Payment for Medical/Dental Care Provided to Nonactive Duty Members at Jackson Amendment Facilities	Reimbursement	Office of Health Services

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Food and Drug Administration	01/26/84	Radiological Health Radiation Survey	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services
DOD (Army, Navy & Air Force)	09/28/84	Reimbursement for Outpatient care in DOD Facilities	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services
DOD OCHAMPUS	09/17/84	Jackson Facility Reimbursements	Reimbursable	Office of Health Services
Dept.of Justice	10/24/67	Jurisdiction as to prosecution and investigation of crimes		Office of Chief Counsel
Dept. of Labor, OSHA	updated 08/11/80	Memorandum of Agreement co-operation USCG and OSHA on operational safety and health matters	Reimbursement for services	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Dept. of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	01/04/74	Memorandum of Understanding-regulation of floating nuclear power plants		Office of Merchant Marine Safety

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
DOD-Dept of Navy	02/11/76	Memorandum of Understanding installation of a reserve merchant ship defense system (RMSDS) prototype aboard a U.S. commercial cargo ship	Nonreimbursable	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Dept of Labor - OSHA	12/19/79	Memorandum of Understanding Concerning occupational safety and health on artificial islands, installations and other devices on the outer continental shelf of the United States		Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Dept of Energy	02/22/79	DOE-USCG Inspection and certification Agreement for the USNS CHEPACHET	Nonreimbursable	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
DOD-Dept of the Navy	10/09/80	USN-USCG Inspection Agreement for 70' passenger vessels	Nonreimbursable	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Dept of Commerce NOAA/NMFS	07/29/80	NMFS-USCG Vessel Inspection Agreement	Nonreimbursable	Office of Merchant Marine Safety

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
ABS-American Bureau of Shipping	06/09/81	Memorandum of Understanding Plan Approval and Inspection Activities for New Vessel Construction	- - -	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
NTSB	09/28/81	Marine Accident Investigation	- - -	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Department of Labor OSHA	03/08/83	Memorandum of Understanding Authority to Prescribe and Enforce Standards or Regulations Affecting Seamen of Coast Guard Inspected Vessels	- - -	Office of Merchant Marine Safety
Dept of Defense-Defense Mapping Agency	03/04/76	Memorandum of Understanding for the exchange and inter-supply of aeronautical charts nautical charts, and publications	Cost of shipping materials borne by transmitting ag.	Office of Navigation

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Dept of State	04/05/79	Interagency Agreement on preparing environmental documents for international bridges	Reimbursement	Office of Navigation
Dept of Army, Chief of Engineers	04/18/73	Clarify area of jurisdiction & responsibilities with respect to bridges and causeways on navigable waters		Office of Navigation
Department of Navy	03/15/83	Memorandum of Agreement Cooperative Program to Conduct Mine Warfare Environmental Surveys of U.S. Ports in Support of the Navy's Mine Warfare Program	Reimbursement	Office of Navigation
Department of Commerce NOAA	03/23/82	Memorandum of Understanding Support and Joint Exchange of Marine Navigation Information & Documents/Publications	- - -	Office of Navigation
Federal Communications Commission	05/18/83	Interagency Agreement Joint Effort to Improve Radio Communication in the United States	- - -	Office of Navigation
Department of Navy	05/13/83	Interagency Agreement Precision Loran-C Navigation System for the Charleston Harbor Area	Reimbursement	Office of Navigation

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
Department of Navy	03/10/71	Interagency Agreement Agreement in Principle for the Maintenance and Operation of the Loran-C Navigation System to Disseminate Precise Time	Reimbursement	Office of Navigation
Defense Mapping Agency	08/29/79	Exchange of Marine Information	- - -	Office of Navigation
Highway Administration	07/05/82	Memorandum or Understanding on Coordinating the Preparation and processing of Environmental Documents		Office of Navigation
Chief of Engineers	07/05/82	To recognize the common and mutual interest of the Chief of Engineers and the Commandant USCG, in the orderly and efficient administration of their respective responsibilities under certain federal statues to regulate certain activities in navigate-waters of the U.S.	- - -	Office of Navigation
Dept of State	07/05/82	Preparing Environmental Documents for International Bridges	- - -	Office of Navigation

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Name of Agency	Date of Agreement	Purpose of Agreement	Financial Details	Office or Officer Maintaining Cognizance
DOD-Dept Air Force	04/19/66	Coast Guard-Air Force Agreement on the staffing & assignment of student quotas to the Coast Guard Search & Rescue School		Office of Operations
DOD-Dept the Navy	updated 06/21/65	Agreement between Navy-Treasury on the operation of icebreakers		Office of Operations
Dept of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	03/13/74 05/06/75	Interagency Agreement Cooperation between the U.S. Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service ADDENDUM		Office of Operations
Dept. of Defense, Dept. of Commerce, FCC, NASA, FEMA and Dept. of Interior	03/05/74	Agreement on Interagency Committee on Search and Rescue		Office of Operations
Defense Staff, Canadian Force	10/25/74	Coordination of search and rescue operations		Office of Operations

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American National Red Cross	04/04/75	Cooperation during disasters		Office of Operations
DOD, Dept of Commerce FCC, NASA, and Dept. of Interior	09/23/69	National SAR Plan (CG-7/19/78)		Office of Operations
National Science Foundation	updated 09/29/79	Coast Guard icebreaker support	Reimbursement	Office of Operations
Dept. of Commerce, NOAA	updated 08/11/80	NOAA-Data Buoy Office-working Agreement support for NDBO in the Atlantic area	Reimbursement for services	Office of Operations
24 Dept. of Commerce, NOAA	updated 08/11/80	NOAA-Data Buoy Office-working Agreement support for NDBO in the Pacific area	Reimbursement for services	Office of Operations
DOD-Dept Of Navy	updated 06/21/79	Memorandum of Agreement-Coast Guard icebreaker support	Reimbursable	Office of Operations
U.S. Customs Service	07/10/78	Enforcement of Federal statutes related to the suppression of violations of customs and navigation laws involving contraband	Nonreimbursable	Office of Operations

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Drug Enforcement Administration	03/28/78	Interagency Agreement-Enforcement of Federal Statutes related to the suppression of trafficking in narcotics and other dangerous drugs	Nonreimbursable	Office of Operations
Dept of Commerce (NOAA)	12/05/78	Interagency Agreement - For implementation of Title II, section 201, of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act	Generally nonreimbursable arrangements may be made for reimbursement for specific activities	Office of Operations
Government of the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands	10/20/78	Memorandum of Understanding Fisheries Law Enforcement Assistance		Office of Operations
Federal Bureau of Investigation	04/17/79	Memorandum of Understanding on a policy of mutual assistance in support of Coast Guard/FBI operations to counteract terrorist activities in a maritime environment		Office of Operations

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Federal Bureau of Investigation	08/20/80	Interagency Agreement-mutual support for the enforcement of federal laws		Office of Operations
Dept. of Commerce (NOAA/NMFS) and State of Texas	11/21/77	Agreement between the Government of the United States and the State of Texas for foreign fishery enforcement	Fed. Gov't. reimburses State for cost of having Fed. agent accompany Texas enforcement units	Office of Operations
DOD	11/08/73	Memorandum of Agreement Policy regarding DOD-DOT assistance in support of Coast Guard fisheries enforcement operations	Nonreimbursable	Office of Operations
Dept of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration	03/25/81	Interagency Agreement-El Paso Intelligence Center Charter		Office Operations
USAF	07/01/83	Memorandum of Agreement for establishing procedures for submitting and processing requests from the USCG for information gathering assistance	- - -	Office of Operations

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National Science Foundation	10/26/82	Icebreaker Support in U.S. Antarctic Program	Reimbursement	Office of Operations
Department of Defense	12/09/82	CG Icebreaker Support	Reimbursement	Office of Operations
Federal Communications Commission	05/01/83	Direction Finding Assistance	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Defense	04/01/81	Liaison Officer to Joint Chiefs of Staff	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Navy	05/19/82	Establish Mine Countermeasures Mission for the Coast Guard	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Navy/DEA/ USCS/State of Florida	11/01/82	Cooperation with Regard to Maritime Violation of Narcotic Laws	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Treasury U.S. Secret Service	06/06/81	Interchange of Information	- - -	Office of Operations

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Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Louisiana	04/02/82	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Maine	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Massachusetts	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Rhode Island	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of New Jersey	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Connecticut	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations

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Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Delaware	12/22/80	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Florida	09/19/79	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of Alaska	12/20/78	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Department of Commerce NOAA/NMFS/State of California	12/08/78	FCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
Dept of Commerce (NOAA/NMFS) and State of Washington	11/10/83	MFCMA Enforcement	- - -	Office of Operations
USSS	06/01/81	Assistance to USSS in Protection of President and other Executives	Reimbursable (Conditional)	Office of Operations

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FBI	10/09/67	Investigation and Prosecution of CG Personnel in Federal or Military court	- - -	Office of Operations
DON/DOT/ CNO	03/07/84	Designates CG Area Commanders as Maritime Defense zone Commanders	- - -	Office of Operations
DOD, National Oceanic and Atmos Admin, and NASA	12/21/78	Search and Rescue Satellite Aided Tracking (SARSAT) Demonstration	- - -	Office of Operations
Dept of Commerce	03/27/72	Support to NOAA for National Data Buoy Development Project	Reimbursable	Office of Operations
Dept of State	02/24/64	Funding two positions to CG for training of foreign nationals	Aids to provide funds	Office of Personnel
Dept of the Navy	11/06/73	Establish program for exchanges of personnel between USCG and Navy		Office of Personnel
DOD-U.S. Navy	04/25/74	Cooperative programs in alcohol abuse control	Reimbursement	Office of Personnel
VA/DOD/CG/ USPHS/NOAA	07/29/77	Interagency Agreement- Administration of the Post-Vietnam era veterans' educational assistance program	Nonreimbursable	Office of Personnel

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Department of Defense	10/21/81	Responsibilities and functions of the USCG liaison officer	- - -	Office of Personnel
Department of Navy	12/11/78	Memorandum of Agreement	Reimbursement	Office of Personnel
Department of Navy	07/01/82	Liaison Officer to Military Sealift Command	Quarterly Billings	Office of Readiness and Reserve
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	10/01/83	To provide up to a maximum of 15 reservists for argumentation to emergency management activities of Federal, State and Local levels to assist in preparedness for an actual national mobilization or emergencies	- - -	Office of Reserve
Selective Service	03/22/73	Participation of the Coast Guard Reserve in the Selective Service System Reserve Program	Reimbursement	Office of Reserve
Dept of Navy (COMNAVTELCOM)	11/01/79	Memorandum of Understanding Coast Guard Assumption of HF-CW Broadcasts from the Navy	Transfer of Billets and Dollars for Support of Broadcasts	Office of Command, Control and Communications

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Dept of Interior	08/16/71	Establishment responsibilities under National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan		Office of Marine Environment & Systems
Dept of Army, Chief of Engineers	04/18/73	Clarifies areas of jurisdiction and the responsibilities of the Corps of Engineers and the USCG		Office of Marine Environment & Systems
DOD - Dept of Army-Corps of Engineers	09/07/76	Interagency Agreement Conduct of surveillance and other appropriate enforcement activity to prevent unlawful transportation and dumping of material	Reimbursement may be required for specific activities	Office of Marine Environment & Systems
DOD - Dept of Army-Corps of Engineers	05/05/77	Memorandum of Understanding To clarify the responsibilities for safety on the navigable waters (Ports and Waterways Safety Act of 1972)	Nonreimbursable	Office of Marine Environment & Systems

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National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, OSHA, and EPA	12/18/80	Memorandum of Understanding-guidance for worker protection during hazardous waste site investigations and cleanup and hazardous substance emergencies		Office of Marine Environment & Systems
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	07/24/79	Interagency Agreement for participation in pollution cleanup programs	Reimbursable (Conditional)	Office of Marine Environment & Systems
Dept of Interior-U.S. Geological Survey	12/18/80	Memorandum of Understanding on regulation of activities and facilities on the outer continental shelf		Office of Marine Environment & Systems, Office of Merchant Marine Safety
U.S. Navy	09/15/80	Interagency Agreement-for cooperation in oil spill cleanup operations and salvage operations	Reimbursable (Conditional)	Office of Marine Environment & Systems
Military Traffic Management Command	03/09/83	Port Safety and Security	Reimbursement	Office of Marine Environment & Systems

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Environmental Protection Agency	01/04/82	Memorandum of Understanding Establish a Mechanism to Fund Costs Incurred by the Coast Guard in Emergency Responses to Releases of Hazardous Substances,Pollutants, or Contaminents	Partial Reimbursement	Office of Marine Environment & Systems
EPA	10/01/84	This agreement obligates $2,192,000 to the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for performance of its responsibilities under the authority of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Executive Order 12316	Reimbursement	Office of Marine Environment & Systems

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